ional | from his illness, and it was destined that he should

One Sunday evening he was seated win peasants under a linden tree, when a servate peasants and inquired if any one e direct him to the cottage of John Schmid; villagers, full of astonishment, replied, a You heed not see him in his house, for he is here. they stared and whispered inquiries to one as to what was to come next, two hands riages entered the village, and stopped before old Schmid's door. Three well dressed gentle and two ladies descended from the co as old John made his appearance, threw the as ell John made to arms, "My dear father," successively into his arms, "My dear father," said the eldest, "can it be possible that, forgotten us? I am Pierre. I have ber wholesale grocer at Vassovie, in Poland, and t hady is my wife." Then the second spoke, "I am your son Gabriel, and also bring you a daughter in-law. I, too, reside at Vassovie, and deal in

Presently the third son came forward, "I," he said, "am George. I have recently returned from India, where I made a fortune by commerce Seeing, by the Gazette, that my brothers were in Poland, I joined them, and we all agreed to travel hither to seek you, and to make you happy for the rest of your life." Poor John Schmid was quite overcome, and shed tears. He invoked blessings on his children. "To you," exclaimed one of them, "we owe al! our good fortune. Had you not taught us that nothing, be it ever so despised, is useless—had you not made us industrious, persevering, and economical, we should still have

The rest of John Schmid's life was spent in happiness, for one or other of his sons always renamed with him. The money, which had acrom lated during their long absence, was drawn from the merchant in whose hands it had so much increased, and employed in building a school for the gratuitous education of poor children. To those, who, like me, were aware of the means

by which the Schmids grew rich, their rise in the world is known to be the certain result of integrity industry, and perseverance in turning to account ever, of all I can urge, one or two of the more prejudiced villagers shrug their shoulders when John Schmid's name is mentioned, and insinuate that he must have made a compact with a certain nameless person.

THE TEETH.

The prevalence of defective teeth in this country s the general remark by foreigners, and whoever has travelled in Spain and Portugal is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of teeth in

Nobody need to have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a

A hump of charcoal held in the mouth, two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is this acid which destroys the teeth.

A dear friend of ours had, when about twenty cears of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled, and so broke off pieceneal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously at work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound

as before! This I know to be a fact. Every one knows that charcoal is an anti-putrescent, and is used in boxing up animal or vegetable s of substances to keep them from decay. Upon the for same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the

also There is no danger in swallowing it; on the took contrary, small quantities have a healthful effect right on the inward system, particularly when the body and is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly curi- incident to summer. It would not be wise to rugh, swallow that, or any gritty substance, in large quan find- tities, or very frequently; but once or twice a week use a little would be salutary rather than otherwise. ases. A hit of charcoal, as big as a cherry, merely held oung in the mouth a few hours without chewing, has a dis- good effect. At first, most people dislike to chew it, but use soon renders it far from disagrecable Those who are troubled with an offensive breath I the might chew it very often, and swallow it but seloms, dom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rince both the mouth thoroughly before going to bed, otherway wise a great deal of the destructive acid will form night during the night.

uring If these hints induce only one person to take eash better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rethree warded for the trouble of writing. I am continu ay of ally pained to see young people losing their teeth prins, merely for the want of a few simple precautions I the and one cannot enter a stage or steam car without efore finding the atmosphere polluted and rendered abtime- solutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when ades- a proper use of water and charcoal might render in at it as wholesome and pleasant as a breeze of Eden

PROGRESS OF OLD AGE IN NEW 2 COES.

Socrates learnt to play on musical instruments in old age; Cato, at eighty, thought proper to learn ers, Greek; and Plutrarch, also as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the

Characters of Men at the extreme age of ninety.-He only terminated his literary labors by his death

Peter Rosnard, one of the fathers of French poetry, applied himself late to study; and by the accuteness of his genius, and continued application, he rivalled those poetic models he so much

Dryden's most pleasing productions were written in his old age. Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death .- But on this head the Marquis de St. Av laire may be regarded as a prodigy; at the age of seventy he began to court the Muses, and they crowned him with their sweetest flowers. His k verses are full of fire, of delicacy and sweetness. Voltaire says that Anacreon, less old, produced less charming composition. The observation is not

One John Gelida, a Spaniard, commenced the studies of polite literature at forty.

Henry Spelman, having neglected the sciences in his youth, cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit.

Fairfax, after having been General of the parliamentary forces, retired to Oxford to take his degrees in law.

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. 1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, 5

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DAVID H. ELA. PRINTER.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

701. XVI. ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

Lion to e Correspondent of the New York Observer.

POLITICAL MEN OF EUROPE.

MR. GUIZOT.

FRANCE, July, 1845.

aries who have guided pub-

character resembles much that of

Though he does not love republican

requested of him his portrait to

ile has published in French the Memoirs

agran, and the newspapers say that the

in the halls of Congress. I am sure,

to have the attention of your readers,

Peter William Guizor was born at

a South of France, Oct. 4, 1787. His

rather than abandon the Reformed faith.

themenots in the Desert, the expression

and boldly suffered every kind of

Francis Guizot, was himself pas-

to denote those Protestants who

solitary places and in caves. It

scher, who confronted death for

the gospel to his scattered

of our great statesman was a

and Mr. Guizot was a very faith-

mes; he possessed at once much

in companions of Robespierre: he

to the revolutionary scaffold the Sth

Guizot received from his earliest

e lessons in his own family. The

a sufferings of his grandfather taught

vroany, and the tragical end of his

d him with strong aversion to the ex-

lemagogues. The influence of these

ections explains, perhaps, the politi-

of Mr. Guizot. He was always a man

the pully, rejecting on one hand the ab-

kings, and on the other the domination

the terrible catastrophe which plunged his

in mourning, young Guizot, then seven

d was taken by his mother to Genera for

cuted all her cares, all her life to the edu-

her children. With unwearied devoted-

e watched their studies, encouraged their

eps in literature, and gave them a good ex-

e as well as good precepts. This venerable

nan, who still lives, is, under God, the chief

nent of the intellectual greatness of her

een years of age he could read, in their

at languages, Demosthenes, Tacitus, Dante

and was serious, his character energetic, his

d neslitative countenance what he was one day

In 1805 be came to Paris. This young man

est in solitude. He did not partake of the plea-

es and massions of the students of his age; his

uses in his library. In 1806, he was admitted.

receptor, into the house of Mr. Stanfer, a zeal-

s prompter of our religious societies. Here

Gazot began to form acquaintance with liter-

men. At this time he said little, heard much,

d gained the esteem of all by his intelligent and

be first work which he published appeared in

s bank of a young man of twenty-two years

heated in him remarkable talents, a profound

inwledge of our language, literary and moral views

clear, close, precise style which marks a great

he was fourteen years older than himself. The

dory of this union is rather romantic and deserves

Miss de Mentan belonged to a noble family

the fiving in writing for the press.

h will rained by the Revolution. As she

cary talents and no means of support, she

d a periodical paper, entitled The Publicist,

a she fell dangerously sick. Her situation was

critical: she would be obliged to suspend the

cation of her journal, and consequently to lose

daily bread. She was in great perplexity;

sletter, proposing to edit her paper as long as

should be sick. This letter was accompanied

an article very well written. Miss de Meulan

pted it, published it, and received others regu-

till she was herself able to resume her task.

now wished to be acquainted with her un-

a henefactor, and invited him, through her

al, to make himself known. Mr. Gnizot (for

d performed this generous service) consented

ast to reveal his name. He visited Miss de Meu-

Sympathy of tastes and opinions led to a strong

ver were a married pair more happy. They

ed to write books upon Education, and her

its were unfolded under the direction of her

S and. She died the 1st August, 1827, while

Gazot was reading to her a sermon of Bous-

on the immortality of the soul. Though a

eral services might be performed by a Protes-

t paster. Mr. Guizot married again, but lost

the reign of Napoleon, he took no part in state

2. as adjunct Professor of Modern History .-

ary to the Minister of the Interior. Candor re

pures us to state that Mr. Guizot took too active

the press, and even accepted the office of censor of

The next year, Napoleon having mounted again

fried away by the general torrent.

the return of the Bourbons in 1814, he be-

figure as a politician, being appointed Secre-

a the tyrannical measures of the government. He helped to compose a law against the liberty of

He became connected with the university

To return to his literary and political life. Dur-

so his second wife. He is now a widower.

ed together for fifteen years. Mrs. Guizot con-

en all at once size received by mail an anony-

mmon in this age, and all was clothed in the

it was a Dictionary of French synonymes .-

theasure was to live with the great writers of

is anstere. He showed already in his sedate

tion. It is proper to say a word also of

The mother of Mr. Guizot was a woman

atellizence and of elevated piety.-

iconess, which drew moon him

shed for its attachment to

le I give some account of this illustrious states-

wards on his private life.

Published by the Boston Weslevan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopa Church.

Mr. Guizot replied that he had foreseen the fall of the great writer give humble lessons to his little

posterity will rank him among the number of those

For Zinn's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE GLORY OF THE CHURCH.

2. Pure doctrine gives respect, and therefore

give them support. This, I am aware, speaks lit-

false opinions that have been urged upon the

that this, and this only, will ultimately triumph.

of truth-the glory of the church. Nothing else

tor, felon, apostate, that he put in danger the na- patience. tional independence, and was wanting to his most He has still three children, if I am rightly insacred duties. Even lately quite a sensation oc- formed; all quite young, and not able to assist him at Mr. Guizot-His education at Geneva curred on this subject in the Chamber of Deputies; in his labors. He devotes to their education the ris His early literary labors—His marthe whole opposition renewed against him this little leisure left him from political affairs; and it is Mr. Guizot considered in his political and charge, accompanying it with the severest epithets. affecting to see the great minister, the great orator, c career under the Restoration—His conduct

affactive since the Revolution of 1830-1 Napoleon, and went to Ghent to plead with Louis family. XVIII. the cause of constitutional liberty. This In a word, Mr. Guizot is one of the men who do pology is skilfid and ingenious, but insufficient. - most honor to France. If he has sometimes shown Has a citizen ever the right, in time of war, to too much distrust of free institutions; if he has abandon the soil of his country to go and give ad-committed, in the warmth of political debates, some flars in France, no one is probably more known vice to those who are attempting its subjugation?- errors, he has established on a solid basis the gov-I nited States than Mr. Guizot. He is a Before all ought not the national independence to be ernment of the middle classes in our country, and or of the Reformed Church, and this is a title ustained and saved? pearly of Americans. Further, his grave,

When the Bourbons returned the second time who have best served the cause of humanity and nto France, Mr. Guizot was replaced in public civilization. office; he became Secretary to the Minister of Justice, and Councillor of State. But he did not long discharge these duties. The aristocratical and priestly party which soon acquired the preponderince, were not pleased with Mr. Guizot, because he was guilty in their eyes of being a Protestant and of professing moderate opinions. Mr. Guizot then oined the opposition, but with his characteristic qualities, with no extravagance, asking for a strong glory to the church. The various systems of erand stable government, while at the same time he ror imposed upon our world by designing men, lit

It is difficult to describe the doctrinaires. The tle in favor of the consistency of man; but so it name was given, because they had constantly on is. Observation and conversation brings to view their tongue the phrase political doctrines. They the mournful fact, that men frequently act in opwere the metaphysicians of the liberal part of position to the conviction of their own minds upon France. They proclaimed as a fundamental prin- plain points of duty; how much more then relaciple, not the sovereignty of the people, but the sor- tive to abstruse points of doctrine. There are vaeignly of reason, an ambiguous, obsure word, sus-rious causes that tend to this. Some are actuated ceptible of a thousand opposite interpretations; for by motives of gain, fear, and popularity; while who shall decide among these rival claims? The in the same beaten track with their parents, yet sovereignty of the people is a clear and definite those very persons respect the truth in their hearts versation into families on visiting them, or to name thing; the people speak their minds, they give or as well as persons who maintain the same, refuse their votes, and it is easy to know where is Truth, unlike error, demands respect the majority; but where is reason? how is its vote faithfully examined. False and impure doctrine to be ascertained? how shall its decisions be given? cannot bear the light. Its influence diminishes as You say you have the intellectual superiority: the work of examination progresses, until that

judge between you? The principle of the sovereignty of reason makes Christian church, as well as the endless number of aires, composed of superior men, has never been are they now? They have passed away, and all numerous. The journals withly call it the canopy that is known of them is, that such sects once exof the doctrinaires, because they can all sit at large isted, and such doctrines were once prevalent.

Mr. Guizot composed numerous political pampli-lets, which produced much sensation when they appeared, but which now are forgotten. He re-known, the greater their influence upon the human tory, and his eloquence and learning drew around gin. When received into the heart, it becomes conference as a bad one. "I speak what I know, sooth! Then we have no college in the land that Guizot received orders to suspend his lectures. As truth, it demands, yea, begets respect, and this He then withdrew wholly into his study and spent is what makes the church glorious. his leisure in publishing a History of Civilization, Another consideration that gives respect to pure which is a master-piece of learning, argument and doctrine is, the conviction, every where prevalent,

In 1828, Mr. Guizot entered the Chamber of Changes have and will continue to take place both Deputies, and took rank among the moderate mem- in the moral and physical world. These follow his. So it goes on from bad to worse—the preach- any kind, while Harvard has a Divinity School exwhole public administration. In the course of a but in the end that which is pure can only prevail. sub-prefects. His industry was great, and he heaven and earth pass away, his word cannot fail. a dozen families each half day, and preach eight the colleges of the land, though established and

the had neither fortune nor great patrons, lived at the greatest obstacles. Minister of Public Instruction, he made a law on ney that must terminate well, whatever be the pre-Primary Schools, which will remain as one of the sent difficulties and embarrassments. Let then prepared and executed faithfully, has considerably the pure doctrine of Christ's gospel. Let this be means of education. Now, we have every where devils, only arm yourself with the pure word of instructors, and the number of children who attend God. school is doubled. Honor to Mr. Guizot for this 3. There can be no true glory without pure

great and noble creation of his genius!

I will not follow this statesman in all the phases but it is the exultation of devils—the triumph of of his political life; his history is well known.- error; yet this is but momentary-like the morn-In 1836, he left the ministry; in 1838, he took ing cloud and early dew. Without a consciouspart in the coalition which overthrew the cabinet ness that we are on the rock of ages-our faith of Mr. Mole. In 1839, he was appointed ambas-placed on the only sure foundation—there can be sador of France to London, and was received with no lasting peace to the mind. Suspense, dark and much favor by the British aristocracy. The fame dreadful is the only boon of such a soul. But let of his name, the dignity of his person, his perfect the mind fully embrace the truth as it is in Christ knowledge of the English language and manners, -let its influence take entire possession of the his Protestant character, all contributed to conciliby Lord Palmerston, who signed on 15th July, and in prospect of the future; for it is this and 1840, without informing him, a treaty with Russia, only this, that turns the past into brightness, and Prussia and Austria. Mr. Guizot returned to Paris, opens a safe and pleasant way to immortality. and formed the 29th Oct. following a new cabinet, Perhaps there are no subjects in all the wide ceived from Louis Phillipe instructions to preserve as those of the future. Many things that are past peace, and he discharged this task with inflexible excite emotions either of pleasure or pain; but

It is now nearly five years that the ministry of scenes of life-even emotions of guilt, arising Mr. Guizot has subsisted, a long time for so fickle from past transgression, are partially suspended in a nation as France. Mr. Guizot has undoubtedly the eagerness of the mind to commit those still committed faults; we cannot forget the unhappy more aggravating. But not so with the solemn reand iniquitous affair at Otaheite; but he has shown alities of the future. The uncertainty of life-the in many circumstances a noble devotedness, intel- certainty of death and judgment, are considerations ligence of the first order, and his reputation as a that will at times occupy the mind. To avoid it parliamentary speaker has constantly increased. - is impossible. The mournful scenes of every Mr. Guizot has rivals in forensic eloquence, but no vear, and almost every passing day, will remind us superiors. I wrote you, on another occasion, upon of them. Our feelings, our relations, and daily the characteristics of his eloquence. He loves associations bring them fresh to the memory, general propositions, lofty theories; the smallest question becomes in his hands a source of high trine, and therefore the glory of the church. What and noble thoughts. He does not seek for pathos, is it that gives resignation to the mind amidst the and attaches no value to the producing of transient disappointments and privations of life-victory emotions. He is vigorous in argument, striking in over death, hell, and the grave-holy triumph unhis expressions, and goes to his object with unfalder the most distressing calamities? Is it not the tering step. His gesture is simple and forcible: conviction, that the great and pure principles of his voice sonorous and imposing; no one of our the gospel are the leading, governing principles of olic by birth, she expressed the wish that her political men better knows the art of securing the our hearts and lives? Here we have the triumph

Mr. Guizot deserves in his private life the esteem can do this. The various systems of error will and respect of all. Instead of employing as so have their influence—the power of education and many others do, his high political station to increase example will be felt in the formation of character his private fortune, he continues comparatively -the strength of prejudice and long established poor. His former colleagues have amassed mil- customs will be seen in the various organizations ions; he, on the contrary, owns but a small coun- of our world-but there is a point beyond which try house a few leagues from Paris, and will leave error cannot reach; where its influence will cease his children nothing but his illustrious name. to cheer and support; and where the soul must Never have his bitterest enemies dared to attack find its comfort, if at all, in the truth of God his integrity. They reproach him for having a sort alone. of harshness in his manners, something stoical in his sentiments, but they charge upon him no base which the church has passed—conflicts arising or sordid habit. Mr. Guizot loves power; he is from the interposition of civil and military power proud of command; this is his passion: that of for her extermination—from the numerous systems

the newspapers. His best excuse is perhaps that was but twenty-seven years old. His political ava ice is ur known to him. A great domestic calamity, an irreparable loss the most distinguished age of the world—from the pinions had not had time to ripen, and he was afflicts Mr. Guizot. He lately buried a son aged deception, ingenuity, and cruelty of the world :twenty years, who already gave the finest promise. if we look at the manner in which she has met Mr. Guizot bore this trial with singular firmness, these conflicts-attacking and overthrowing her ne, on his return from the island of Elba, and found strength of soul to resign himself with- foes-beating down their strong holds-placing ot left Paris, two months before the batthe of Waterloo, and went to Louis XVIII., who had out a murmur to this dispensation of Providence, her feet upon the neck of her enemies—and that, fled to Ghent. This journey to Ghent has been I do not know what are the religious views of this not with carnal weapons, but the simple weapon cast as a reproach upon our statesman often and statesman: I would not dare to make conjectures of truth—pure, unadulterated truth—we cannot I would ruth—in all this, and more too. I would not dare to make conjectures of truth—pure, unadulterated truth—we cannot I would ruth—in all this, and more too. I would ruth—in all this, and more too. I would ruth—in all this, and more too.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1845.

with great bitterness. His enemies have con-tin so delicate matter, but he certainly showed be- but behold the glory of the church: the unity and fall down at his feet, I would weep for him and for such an amount of tonnage, even if there were stantly repeated that, by this act, he became a trai- fore the tomb of his son Christian calmness and respectability administered by the pure doctrine of with him, I would entreat of him, for God's sake, THOMAS ELY. for Christ's sake, for the sake of the church, for Christ's gospel.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE UNFAITHFUL MINISTER.

ful indeed must be his condition-the lowest, the faithful minister of Jesus Christ. hottest hell must be his portion for ever.

named in a public communication. In many Christ alone for success, and all will be well. every body professes to have reason on his side, and others, without any apparent reason, move along places, and amongst a certain class of people and Maine, 1845. ministers, it is unpopular to introduce religious conit at social parties; all this most of us know to be THE REFORM IN HARVARD UNIVERtrue. But it is very strange that a Methodist preacher should seek such popularity as thisbuilding, and though you can preach like an angel, following extract: circuits, where the preachers cannot be supported, character of Harvard University is denied. Not and inquire why it is so, and you will find the evil sectarian, and yet its corporation, the permanent each by their neglect hardened the other-every has a Divinity School connected with it, in which nenced his public lectures upon modern his- mind, and the less fear relative to their divine oriourse of hearers. The bigotted subjected to the reign of Christ, and therefore and testify that which I have seen." A spleen is is sectarian. It is sectarian, just as Brown and rovernment of Charles X, became uneasy. Mr. emancipated from the vassalage of sin and satan. got up about the place. The next preacher goes Amherst are so-more sectarian than Brown, for on to the circuit with the impression that he must Brown must have a portion of its fellows and trus have a "hard by of it." The people wait to see tees Episcopalian, Congregationalists and Quakers, if he will do any thing-call, visit, pray, &c., and while at Harvard the election of a member not Unihe in his turn waits for the people to provide for tarian is contended against inch by inch with a his wants, and make him comfortable; and when narrowness worthy of the days of Salem witchcraft this is done, he intends, if they do their duty, to do __and Brown cannot have a Divinity professor of

bers of the opposition. Two years after, he acted each other in quick and rapid succession. Indeed, er cries down the circuit, and the circuit the preach-clusively Unitarian. Surely there can be no wonan important part in the Revolution of July. He the sun itself may grow dien with years, and the er. No wonder some have to locate, be transferred, der that Harvard is regarded as sec and the er. drew up the protest of the Deputies against the vio- moon be turned into blood, yet pure doctrine, like &c. No wonder the church is down, and religion it be a wonder that other sects, far more numerous Orleans was called to the throne; he, lastly, as persecution and death may be inflicted upon those minister of the Interior, re-organized in 1830 the who embrace it—error may triumph powerfully—

I have seen several reasons "why not more revivuals;" this one has been overlooked.

I have seen several reasons been overlooked. few days he appointed 76 new prefects, and 176 For this the Divinity himself is pledged, and though from house to house, and talk, sing, and pray with weak and childish. The same may be said of half

brought to all his acts a firm will which overcame This fact is obvious to the honest, reflecting por- or ten times per week; they "cannot have time to maintained as avowedly sectarian. tion of our fellow creatures; and what an influence study," if they spend half of each day in visiting; "How Harvard University came to be sectarian, is Since this time, Mr. Guizot has entered several it is now exerting on the moral character and destimes the cabinet, and has always exerted a pre-tiny of our race. Let then the holy disciple of "used up" at the end of the year. In reply, we details not altogether creditable to the diberal' ponderating influence. Having become in 1832 the holy Jesus rejoice. You are pursuing a jour- ask how did preachers stand twice this amount Christians of Massachusetts. By the old organififty years ago, and retain their health to more than laws of the University, the clergymen of certain middle, some to old age?—how do some of the old churches were a officies members of the Board, and finest monuments of his fame. This law, wisely Christian people become settled and grounded in stamp-here and there one-stand it now? I will it so happened that, when about half a century tell you the whole secret. They were up with the since, Unitarianism sprang up in our land, these ncreased the number of our schools. There were, your armor and you may bid defiance to earth and lark they lived on substantial food they were elergymen were among those who announced in 1833, 12,000 villages in France which had no hell. Influence you will have in spite of men or never idle—they had exercise of the right kind in themselves as Unitarians. They and their friends the open air-they were living, active men-men had the control of Harvard University, and it probinured to hardships, fatigue and suffering-men of ably seemed to then a great advantage to a rising religion-men of God, who fed and feasted their sect, to have in its possession an ancient and honsouls on the Bread and Water of Life -men who ored college; and no matter whether it belonged to sought the honor which cometh from God and not them or not, they determined to hold it. They of men-their aim was to save souls. I forbear have held it to this day. It has cost them much saving all that might here be said; but this I say, labor and more tact, for the people have occasion-It is time some one went into this affair, and went usurpation, and we should not wonder if at some to the bottom of it too; it lies deep. We ministers periods certain inward compunctions have disturbed are the foundation of the evil, cutting as the them; -but whatever the labor, the tact, or the thought may be. I, I am one of the guilty num- compunction, they have held fast to their ill-gotten ber, and you, brother, are another, in a greater or position, and given most evident signs that their lesser degree. We may cringe, wring, and twist, grasp will never be released until they are compelate the good will of England. But he was deceived at once becomes tranquil, both in view of the past to get away from the charge, but, depend upon it, led to release it." the truth will hold us fast-our sins will find us out-the just judgment of God will reveal them. No doubt the church is to blame, and greatly deficient in her efforts to sustain the preachers. But of which he is still the principal member. He re- range of Christian theology so much dwelt upon where did the evil begin? Ninety-nine times in CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE COMMERCIAL COMan hundred it commenced with the unfaithfulness of the preacher. Sad and painful experience has these soon pass away amidst the new and varying taught me this-melancholy observation confirms Mr. Editor :- At a town meeting recently held its truth. I have seen the wastes of Zion, I have in Birmingham, England, to remonstrate against : self or his labors, though they are abundant, any more freight." This bold and sor nature and grace, who admires his performances, pursuits. who neglects the houses of the poor, the ignorant, The amount of tonnage owned by Great Britain. and those who are out of the way, who visits only embracing every kind of vessel engaged in the dothe few who may be thought honorable and rich, mestic and foreign trade, is 3,047,178 tons. whose object is to be great, who neglects his The amount owned by the Uniclasses, his prayer-meetings, and his pastoral visits ted States, is and studies, and strives for popularity, who talks The cost of American shipping is \$60 per ton

would tell him that the eye of God was upon him -that the day is coming when he must give an account of his stewardship-when he would no longer be steward - when past neglects would Value of the tomage of the three stare him in the face-when conscience would of infidelity armed with the popular literature of wake un-when the wails of souls, lost by his neglect, would make his guilty soul tremble-when ought not to be added into, but deducted from the the ghost of murdered time and murdered souls profits of that trade, in oder to arrive at its precise would haunt his frighted spirit-when the curses nett gain, we shall be admitting a very liberal of an angry God would light down upon him in profit to this amount of shipping, if we estimate ten-fold thunders from the burning throne, and the it at 15 per cent. after deducting the interest of

the sake of perishing souls, and for his own salvation's sake, to humble himself before the Mighty God, and seek for the humble, self-denying, crossbearing, faithful, saving, laboring Spirit of Christ to dwell in his heart. I would tell him how much good he might do in Christ's name, what a multi-

to fear. He is in imminent danger of making a might obtain, and what a kingdom he might inmiscarriage here, and of becoming a cast-away in herit. All this I would meekly tell him, to enthe world to come. If such should be his lot, aw- courage him to reform, and become a good and

Brethren, we have begun anew our labors in all How is it, that a man, calling himself a minister the N. E. Conferences. Will we begin our work of Jesus Christ, can neglect almost every pastoral anew, will we labor for God, for souls, for heaven? duty, save preaching twice on the Sabbath, twenty. Shall there be any cause of complaint, of unfaithfive or thirty minutes each time, and still think fulness on our part, either by the church or by himself to be a "good minister of Jesus Christ?" God? Will we complain carrelves-or will we But so it has been in years past, and so it is at do our work, and our whole work, and look to God present. Men, calling themselves ministers, have for our reward? God never yet employed a man, and the charge of stations and circuits, who have and kept back his wages. The people may, but not visited one quarter of the families belonging to God will otherwise supply us. I have been young their charge with a pastoral visit during the year, -I am now old, and I never knew God's promise who have not for once introduced or conversed up- to fail in my life. I love Methodism, I love her on the subject of religion with them, nor offered preachers and her people, I love all, though I to pray with them in their families: yea, more, speak out plain. Never shall it be said that I did would have liberty well secured. He formed with matters not what name they assume, or how poputhey have passed the houses of the poor, the sick, not show Jerusalem, and her priests, their sins. I some friends an intermediate party, called the party | lar, | are frequently detested even by those who and the dying, without darkening their doors, or | tell you God's truth: we must have Bible religion, inquiring after them in their distresses. Hundreds of and be Bible Christians and ministers, or the poor souls have been neglected, or driven away church and the world will be lost. This refined, from the fold and flock of Christ by the coldness popular, tinselled religion, will never do; don't talk and indifference of the careless shepherd. I may of refinement, improvement of the age, &c., this be mistaken as to the extent of this evil, but that will never save, but destroy, souls. Holy Ghost. it more or less prevails amongst us is certain, reliance on, and a heart full of it, is what you and Hundreds can bear witness with me to these things, I need, brother. Then use it faithfully, get all the and to such neglects as are too barefaced to be qualifications beside that we can, look to Christ and

strange that they should so depart from the main The editor of the New York Observer has come work of primitive Methodism, as to neglect pastoral out in an earnest and able defence of the new well: but here are others who say so too, and the appeared true in the commencement betheir principles are contrary to yours. Who is to comes disgustingly false. Look at the numerous ligion, as they call upon them, is one of the main addition to giving the facts, and arguments of the pillars of ancient Methodism; to visit the poor, the same character as those which have appeared in sick, and the dying, and instruct the children, is our columns, he exhibits the "sectarian" view of the no progress in France. The party of the doctrin- sects, calling themselves the true church. Where another. Take these two props from under the subject, and most admirably, as will be seen by the

cy. The plea that no attempt is made to influ-Again, many preachers cannot stand it "to visit ence the theological opinion of the students, is

we are degenerate twigs of a most noble vine." ally exhibited some signs of uneasiness under the

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal

traversed her deserts, I know her complaints. La- proposed increase of the British Navy, Joseph borers are wanted-yes, Gospel laborers are what is Sturge, a gentleman long and deeply interested in wanted to cultivate her waste places, build again commerce, made the following statement: "I her walls, and set up her gates. I am afraid to know something about chartering and insuring speak out; I am afraid of wounding and grieving ships, and I do not hesitate to say, that if the him whom God would not condemn; some poor, whole of the navy were scuttled to-morrow and unworthy, unprofitable brother, who thinks he can sent to the bottom of the ocean, I could go to never do enough for his Savior, and who is always Lloyd's and insure ships and cargo without paying in debt to grace, whose account against God and one shilling more premium, and I could charter the church is a blank, who thinks but little of hour-vessels to any port of the globe without paying Could I reach that proud, high-minded, self-con-startling declaration, from such authority, has led ceited, self-righteous minister, who struts about the me to see if it could be supported by the evidence street, who looks down with contempt on his poor of unerring statistics. I here present their testibrother, not so gifted or so fortunate as himself, mony for the consideration of those of your readwho prides himself upon his gifts of education, ers who are engaged or interested in commercial

about every thing else in company but religion, and an experienced ship owner has estimated the who is rarely seen amongst his people, while his value of our whole mercantile marine at \$40 per flock is suffering for the want of family, friendly, ton, new and old. The cost of ship-building and and religious visits, who calls himself a laborer in its materials are much lower in Great Britain: but Christ's vineyard-I would tell that man he was admitting that all the mercantile shipping which no laborer at all-that he was neglecting his flock that nation has affoat, is worth \$40 per ton, then while he wished for the fleece, and a whole one—1 the value of British tonnage would be \$121,885,920

> American do. French, 389,619 tons

nations, \$223,814,760

As the interest of capital invested in trade damnation of hell seal his miserable doom for ever, the capital employed. And we submit this esti-

86,344,080

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. \ No. 42

not one uninsured vessel lost on the ocean durin

shipping owned by Great Britain, the United State and France, at 15 per cent., is Now, intelligent ship-merchants, will you n stick a pin at that fact? And, now, another at this The appropiation of the British Government to the navy, for the current year, is \$33,620,200

the year. Then the nett annual profit of all the

Now I appeal to your sober convictions, if these tude of souls he instrumentally might save, what a two facts are not of some significance to the com mercial world! Think of it, for a moment! Th profit of the whole mercantile marine of these three great nations, falls short of the annual ex pense of supporting the British navy! And is this the protection which commerce owes to navie Here are the three great commercial nations ex pending annually fifty-two millions of dollars of their combined navy, whose principal function to protect commerce and navigation; while their mercantile shipping can earn, above its cos is but a little more than thirty-three millions pe annum! Look at France:-in 1837 she appro priated about \$12,000,000 to her navy department and she owned that year about 370,000 tons of shipping; which, at \$40 per ton, was worth \$12 800,000-a trifle more than the cost of its protect

> But let us bring this matter nearer home. have about 1,000,000 tons of shipping engaged it the foreign trade: the profit of which, at the rate we have taken, is \$6,000,000 per annum. To protect this interest is almost the only avowed ob ject of our navy; and to render it adequate to th service, the government appropriated, for the cur rent year, \$6,350,789!!! Now is not such mountain load of naval protection like millston about the neck of commerce: a grievous burder to her canvass wings? Nations which do not own single vessel of war, are underbidding thos whose bullying, blustering navies whiten the ocean And I will close this article with the words of a extensive ship-owner in this country, and which are singularly coincident with the declaration of Joseph Sturge:

"If we had not a single ship, we could receive and send away everything we wished to buy and sell, by foreign vessels, which would do their own fighting: and, instead of charging our commerce with a farthing for naval protection, would carry all our freight at a cheaper rate than is now paid for the same service." ELINU BURRITT. Worcester, Sept. 28th, 1845.

DO WE INQUIRE WISELY?

In the course of our reading and observation for few months past, we have been frequently re minded of Solo son's remark, "Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better that these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concern ing this." We have seen and heard a great dea of discussion and inquiry as to the causes of the present religious declension; and though it is too true that the present condition of most of on churches is greatly to be deplored, when contrasted with their former bright and happy experience, yet probably many of us do not "inquire wisely concerning this."

Perhaps in our inquiries, we do not wisely consider in what respect the former days were better than these. We may be too selfish in our investigations-our inquiries having reference merely or prominently to our own measure of enjoymen sunshine and delight to ourselves, which are no longer enjoyed, we may merely from this consideration pronounce the former days better than these If this be the case, we do not inquire wisely. True, we may properly wish for the return of our own spiritual joys; and perhaps many of us might well cherish a far more earnest longing for this. The return of a spiritual appetite would evince an improvement in our spiritual health. Less relish for worldly delights, and more for the joys of holiness might be hailed as a glad omen by many a professed disciple. But our own comfort or enjoyment was not that which constituted the former days better than these. If the glory of God was then promoted in a greater degree than at present, they were really better days; if not, they were not, When professed Christians lose sight of this great object, or cease to hold it paramount in their inquiries, they do not inquire wisely. Our own joys must be connected with and subservient to the glory of Christ, or they are not right joys. What. then, if one who for years has been doing little or nothing for the divine glory, and the interest of the Redeemer's cause in the world, and is still living almost regardless of this great and principal end of his existence, begins to wonder that these days are so much worse than the former days? He certainly does not inquire wisely concerning this.

for one who is himself clearly to blame for an evil. to ask the cause of that evil, especially if he refuses or neglects to examine how far he is in fault. He who should deliberately set his own house on fire and after it was fairly burnt to the ground, should begin to inquire the reason why he had not now the good shelter and comfortable home that he for merly possessed, could not be said to inquire wise ly concerning it. So of that individual who is indulging feelings, or engaged in a course, which he must know to be incompatible with true spiritual prosperity-it is of little avail for him to ask why the interests of religion are in so sad a condition compared with former days. Members of churches sometimes make remarks like this: "We for merly enjoyed blessed seasons among us, brigh and happy days, full meetings, &c .- and we do not see why every thing should be so dull now, while at the same time they attend very few of the meetings of the church, and manifest little or no interest in the various instrumentalities for the maintenance of religious life and prosperity. They are not very wise in their inquiries.

If, in investigating the causes of the low condi-

We may not examine closely enough into our own

hearts and lives for the trouble. It is in general idle

tion of Zion, we make it the occasion of a labored self-defence, and endeavor to throw all the faul upon others, we may not inquire wisely. We re member that an instance once occurred, where the Savior intimated to his disciples that there was something very sad among them-nothing less than treason in one of their hearts against their Lord An inquiry and investigation immediately ensued and this was the form of it: "They were exceed ing sorrowful, and began every one of them to say Lord, is it I." Yet Judas seems to have been the last man to propose this question, and then appa rently only for the sake of appearances.

Our inquiries may not be practical enough. It is of little use to be always inquiring and lamenting and never doing. Take the case before supposed of the man whose house had been burned. If he really lamented his loss, and possessed the means and the opportunity, he should as a wise man, se 15,584,760 about building again, instead of idly spending his time in inquiring why his house was gone. Suppose, then, instead of occupying ourselves for ever in asking for the causes of the sad contrast between present and former days, we should each begin seriously and practically to inquire, " Lord, what will thou have me to do?" That would be inquiring wisely concerning this.

Always write names plain, and don't write I for J

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1845.

THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

History of the Institution among us-The Discussion-Revival of the subject-Call for a Convention-The Convention

We have thus far given a statement of the charac ter of the theological institutions among the Methodists in England and this country, and the actual history of the experiment in the former country. Let us look now at the history of the project among our

Some eleven or twelve years since, the subject of theological education was discussed for the first time among us. The regular "courses" of preparatory study which began to be prescribed by the annual Conferences about that time, probably gave a direction to the public mind of the church towards the means of higher ministerial qualifications. Our church was rapidly assuming a preponderating numerical force in the country. The larger minds among us began to appreciate our responsibility to the land and the world, and saw that a higher intellectual grade in the ministry was required by our new position. The subject of an Institution for the education of our junior ministry was discussed in the Methodist Magazine. Several articles for and against the project were admitted; but the discussion was at last suppressed as not "tending to profit." The Christian Advocate and Journal admitted it also; but soon abruptly dismissed it as incompatible with the interest of the church. The Christian Sentinel (of the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences,) discussed it thoroughly. All the other Methodist papers of that day -The Western Methodist, Western Ch. Advocate. Pittsburgh Conference Journal-entered the field in solid phalanx against it; a fact which will be noticed by the future historian of Methodism as among the indications of an obsolete period in her history. Zion's Herald alone stood firmly to the project; but the discussion was found premature, and soon died

The conviction of the necessity of some such provision was, however, deepened in the minds of our leading men: many of them were, like Olin and Fisk, unhesitating in the avowal of this conviction. In New England especially, it was felt profoundly; and in about five years after, the proposition was again courageously thrown out. A convention of the friends of the measure was called. The following is a part of the language of that call:

The undersigned ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, feeling the necessity of more efficient and ample means, for the education and discipline of those whom God has called to preach the gospel, in connection with us. as a church, have thought it advisable to call a meeting of brethren in the New England churches, to take into consideration the establishment of a The logical Institution, up-plan adapted to the economy of Methodism, and in such to take upon them the holy office of ministers of Christ, but they who are called of God and anointed with the Holy should exempt them from the necessity of making prepara-tion for an enlightened and successful discharge of their du-ties. The great work of evangelization, which is now spreading out into foreign nations, possessed of a high degree of civilization, demands a thorough-disciplined and specifically instructed ministry. Our missionaries abroad, who have gone as pioneers of the Gospel, beseech the Missionary Board, upon their knees, not to send any but able ministers of the New Testament, to aid them in their difficult and responsible labors. And in this countr, such is the advanced state of our work, the condition of our churches and congregations, Holy Ghost, is absolutely indispensable to extend and establish the influence of Wesleyan Methodism. To meet these exigencies, it has been proposed to establish Theological Inons, and other circumstances connected with the progress of our work, have occupied the attention of the church and engaged the energies of the ministry. But we are convinced that the time has now come for the commence

Some noble names-fair representatives of New England Methodism-were attached to this call; such

Rev. Messrs. Daniel Webb., B. Otheman, T. C. Pierce, J. Porter, J. W. Downing, M. L. Scudder, D. S. King, A. D. Sargeant, C. K. True, Edward Otheman, Paul R. Towasend, D. Patten, Jr.

Also, the following laymen :-

Messrs. Thomas Patten, W. C. Brown, A. H. Brown, N. K. Skinner, A. B. Snow, M. D. Jacob Sleeper, David H. Ela, Hon. Ezra Mudge, Hon. Josiah Newhall, James Mudge, Jonathan Tuttle, Charles Merritt.

Letters approving the design were published in the Herald, and the convention assembled in old Bromfield street church, Boston, April 24th and 25th, 1839. Rev. B.R. Hoyt, of the Vermont Conference, was elected chairman, and Rev. Moses L. Scudder and Wm. C. Brown, Esq., secretaries. It was numerously attended by brethren from various parts of New England, and passed the following noble resolutions, after thorough discussion:

1. Resolved, That in entering upon the deliberations ap propriate to the object contemplated in the call of this Con-cention, we do so under a grateful sense of what God has hitherto done through the instrumentality of Methodism, for the salvation of the world; and in adopting suitable measures for perpetuating the great work which God has done through the labors and sufferings of our tathers, we consider that we are shedding the highest honors upon all the instrumentalities which God has hitherto employed in raising us up as a people. 2 Resolved. That the benefits which Christianity has de-ived from solid learning, impose upon all the friends of truth rived from solid learning, impose upon all the friends of truth the highest obligations to make the most ample provisions for the thorough education of the Christian ministry.

3. Resolved, That in no class of the community does var ous and extensive learning serve so many good ends as when sanctified in a holy and faithful gospel ministry. 4. Resolved, 'That the interest which has of late years seen manifested in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in be-

seen manifested in the memorials topic may be considered as half of the cause of general literature, may be considered as

5. Resolved, That the wants of the present age, both with respect to this country and the state of heathen nations, im-peratively call upon the Methodist Episcopai Church to ele-vate and firmly maintain the standard of ministerial qualifica-

6. Resolved, That in the judgment of the Convention, it is expedient to establish in New England, a Methodist Theological Seminary, to be denominated THE WESLEYAN ISSTITUTE, based on the principles of Christianity, as exhibited in Weslevan Methodism, and affording to young men called of God to preach the gospel, ample facilities for a systematic and critical investigation of the Sacred Scriptures, and by a thorough course of religious, mental and physical discipline, preparing them to enter upon the duties of the sacred office, whether in the regular ministry at home, or in Foreign Missions

7. Resolved. That a committee of ten be appointed to lay the views of this Convention before the New England, New Hampshire, and Maine Conferences, and to confer with them on the subject, with a view to obtain their sanction and coon the subject, with a view to obtain their sanction and co-operation; also to request each of these Conferences to ap-point a committee of five to assemble with said committee at Boston, on the last Wednesday of August next, for mutual consultation and action; and that the union of these commit-tees be constituted an association, to be entrusted with all the business connected with the accomplishment of the ob-ject specified in Resolution No. 6. And this association, thus formed, shall have power to fill its own accommission. ned, shall have power to fill its own vacance own officers; make its own by-laws; receive and appropriate the funds subscribed; to determine finally on the plan and location of the institution; to elect the Trustees and Faculty, and to transact all other business connected with the enterprise areas.

prise, agreeable to the design expressed in the sixth Resolu-The sixth Resolution, previous to adoption, received a faithful discussion before the Convention, in which many of the members took an active part, and was carried by a unanimous vote. During its consideration, a proposition from several responsible inhabitants of Newbury, Vt., was submitted to the Convention by Rev. J. G. Dow, testifying their approbation of the design of the Convention, and offering, should the proposed institution be located in their community, to " furnish forthwith, an elegant building and grounds for the purpose." This proposal gave strong assurance that the time had come when the institution could be established. and encouragement to believe that when the subject should be more generally understood, other offers of a similar kind would be made from different parts of New England.

This convention sent forth a hearty address to the Methodist public on the subject. It pleads eloquent-

and re moved to preach the Gospel at a very early period of life. You may find them in our schools and colleges. Such may begin the holy work as soon as they can exhort sinners to repentance; but who that ponders on the subject will deem them qualified for the work of the ministry. True, they have hitherto been urged into the work, but we have witnessed the painful consequences in the prostration of their energies and the sacrifice of their lives. Providence seems to have reproved a course so unlike the suggestions of mature wisdom in all important enterprises, and so little analogous to the order of God in the course of nature and in the establishment of his church. We are moreover assured that "a novice is in danger of falling into the condemnation of the devist" and is it right to evone our would to make toward.

novice is in danger of raining into the condemnation of the devil;" and is it right to expose our vouth to such temptations, and in so doing to hazard the reputation and welfare of the church? Since, then, the experience of years must be added to burning zeal to prepare our youth for the service of the church, shall we not provide for them an Institution where,

e church, shall we not provide for them an Institution where, deer the care of learned and pious ministers, they my Search the Scriptures," give attendance to "reading, expertation and doctrine," and at the same time "preach the ord" as often as the calls of duty cemand? Thus by men-

reation and doctrine, and at the same time present or ord," as often as the calls of duty cemand? Thus by men-and moral discipline they would prepare themselves to dure afflictions, do the work of evangelists, and make full

the church in the first age of Christianity to bear his name among the Gentiles. We must imitate His example, and

us has been the mistake that a young man, devoid of the

ess is demanded, the most ordinary should be deemed con

cultivation will redeem. Instruments must be fitted for the

minently qualified him to dispute in the schools of ph

had it in mind to prepare a "Seminary for laborers," which h

was prevented from doing only by the lack of suitable teach

have taken the lead in this work. An Institution is established

Conference. The committee on education, consisting

of Rev. Messrs. Webb, Kibby, Fillmore, J. A. Merrill

and C. K. True, (all but one fathers in the ministry,)

From all the facts which have been presented to your con

nend the adoption by the Conference of the following reso-

Resolved, That we concur with the Convention of Method

Resolved That in the judgment of this Association, the

cedence which it thus assumed.

reported thus to the Conference:

suitable Institution for that purpose.

its publication.

apable of cellecting and retaining an assembly at apable of cellecting and retaining an assembly at answer for a missionary abroad! How is it po ere the greatest obstacles are to be surmounted, the

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—NEW ENG-LAND CONFERENCE.

State of the Churches-Results of the Camp-Meetings-Reception of preachers-Benevolent Plans-Wilbraham Academy - Extension of the Work - Bishop George's Re-

oof of their ministry."

The cause of Missions, embracing "the world" as the field Now that I have been over the district once the the cause of Arissions, emoracing "the world" as the held its operations, demands a thoroughly disciplined ministry, he gospel is yet to be preached to some of the most enlight-ed nations as well as to the most degraded and barbarous athen. Among the latter, the first work of the missionary the translation of the Bible, and among the former he is led to defend the Gospel from the attacks of Antichrist in resent conference year, and that our camp-meetings have been help according to appointments, it may be expected that some information should be given to the earled to defend the Cospet from the attacks of Anticurist in every form. Who shall engage in this work? He who is farmiliar with those languages in which God spake unto the prophets and apostles, and who comprehends the entire system of Christianity. Men having plenary inspiration and miraculous endowments were chosen by the Great Head of ple are rooted and grounded in our entire economy friends of Zion as to our present state and prospects. we cannot except one society on the district, and mong the Gentiles. We must initiate the state of the difference of s Ayres, contained in his last published communication to odism, for revival of pure religion. In all the socie-

Our camp-meetings were attended with great good ions of an able minister of the new Covenant. O how ru- on the ground, as is seen in the reports of the meetdegment and experience of a pastor, or that ordinary gifts, ings. It does not become me to enlarge on them: but the results in the Societies may be a matter of remark, though I will just say that the order and devotion here the greatest obstacles are to be surmounted, the small-st energies should be deemed sufficient; where the best ad-has seldom been equalled in our camp-meetings in New England. In a large number of societies content! For it should not be forgotten, that we have not ill to deal with the barbarians of Greenland, or the pagans Hindostan, but to associate with well informed foreigners, ad contend against learned and subtle foes."

What shall be done to meet this great exigency? Is any bership have been greatly quickened, the quarterly-What shall be done to meet this great exigency: is any plan more feasible than that of establishing an Institution, where our young men can prepare themselves for any work which the Providence of God shall call them to perform? They may then labor in the church at home, or go forth to sow the "precious seed" in desert lands.

It is to be lit should not be forgotten, that the great work of American Forgian Missions originated in a theological seminary. can Foreign Missions, originated in a theological seminary. In 1810, a few students at Andover, Mass., resolved to devote work in their charges. The preachers are well received, without an exception, and where the societies themselves to the salvation of the heathen. They appealed to the ministers of the Congregational churches to sustain them. Their appeal was heard, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed. On the voyage to India, two of their number changed their views on baptism, and stretched forth their arms to the Baptist Church tion on the part of the ministry and membership; and for support. Thus this large body of Christians engaged vigprously in the work, and established the Baptist Board of Missions. The great Banian tree of Foreign Missions di-vided as it sprung up and grew with fresh vigor, till it has now spread out its branches over the nations, and struck them ing place to gracious indications of prosperity and refreshing from the presence of the Lord. There is a down to take root in every land.

But the difficulties connected with Foreign Missions are not the only ones which demand attention. Obstacles to the success of vital religion, unsurpassed by any which the Gospel has to encounter, are to be found even in New England. We refer not to undisguised Infidelity, but to a more dangerous elections. general interest in the benevolent objects of the present day. Especially the Preacher's Aid Society, Missionary Cause, and the Bible Society, have a strong hold on the affections and active interest of our people. In a large proportion of the societies the Misous skepticism, bearing the Christian name, which is eating like a canker and sprending like a pestilence. The Bible is its text-book! Its divine authority is acknowledged and it sionary Advocate is taken, and read with great interest. These subjects are introduced into all the quar-

terly conferences, and not one is found to demur The interest of the Sabbath School cause is in rejected as spurious, and by new modes of interpretation, the creasing, if we may judge from the state of the or fills the schools, which are more and more interesting, espeessential to that faith by which the sinner is saved from sin is rejected. Here then is waste ground which no ordinary to say, in behalf of our Academy at Wilbraham, that work. It was on account of his peculiar talents and great atof the all is, God is saving souls among the students, through the faithful labors of their pastor. God grant him in-

great learning, his logical actimen, and his intellectual power creasing success in his labors among all classes. Excitements, under the titles of Scottism, Millerism, Come-outism, and Mormonism, are so nearly th governors and kings. Such men the Church may yet damong her children, and such men are needed to bring dead and buried, without any prospect of resuscitation, that we have no trouble of any importance from faith.

It is a satisfaction to know, that our views of the import- those sources. Indeed our people see just enough of ance of a theological school, are not only sustained by the examples of other Evangelical churches, but by the published sentiments of many enlightened and devoted ministers and members of our own denomination. Mr. Wesley not only

Our horders are being enlarged in some places on Our borders are being enlarged in some places on the district, by the introduction of lectures into new fields of labor; this is as it should be. Are we not was prevented from only only on the fact of suitable teachers. Dr. Adam Clarke, speaking upon this subject, declared with his characteristic warmth and vigor, "the time is coming, and now is, when illiterate picty can do no more for the interest and permanency of the work of God, than lettered in religion did formerly. Ot speak to all our friends! Let us losing too much of the spirit of enterprize in the carrying of our doctrines and excellent institutions to places where there is a call for them? Should we not places where there is a call for them? Should we not got a Seminary organized without delay." The lamented Dr. Fisk, in a letter to a graduate of the Wesleyan University, engaged in theological studies at New Haven, exclaims. "It is too bad that the Methodists will suffer their young men to go and call the people, instead of waiting for the people of the Methodists will suffer their young men to go and call the people, instead of waiting for the people of the Methodists will suffer their young men to go and call the people, instead of waiting for the people of the New England Conference, some twenty years age, nearly, and the new theological education. Society, in which he plead so eloquently for the education of the ministry will be a result by a confidence of the mentod of the ministry of the second the new theological studies at New Haven, exclaims. It is go and call the people, instead of waiting for the people of the new too bad that the Methodists will suffer their young men to go and call the people, instead of waiting for the people of the New England Conference, some twenty years age, nearly, or quite, as follows: "Do not confine yourselves, brethren, to your little societies or to one place. The brethren, to your little societies or to one place. The try, will long sound like a prophet's voice in the ears of those who heard him. The British Methodists, it is well known, old preachers used to extend the work, break up new ground, and prepare the way to form new circuits." So let us do, brethren, and continue to carry out the great commission, "Go, ve," &c. If there is a place its endowment. Such a monument, to commemorate the grace of God in raising up his servant John Wesley, is worthy of an enlightened people. Such a monument, God help us to raise in New England. and physically. I speak from experience. Let us, The proposition to bring the measure before the then, brethren, have the zeal and enterprize of our annual Conferences (made in one of the above resolu- fathers, to improve our appointments and enlarge our tions.) was carried out. The Conferences discussed borders. Let us thank God for past mercies, present the measure thoroughly; and they all ultimately appeace and prosperity, and take courage to push on proved it, and appointed committees to form a board the victories of the cross, till we cease at once to of Trustees. As a specimen of the proceedings of work and live. A. D. SARGEANT, P. E. the Conferences, we give those of the New England Westfield, Oct. 9, 1845.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Revival of Religion-Out-Door Preaching-Increase of In terest-Prospects.

mittee, they are of opinion, that the time has come to engage in providing for theological education by the establishment of Dear Br. Stevens,-You may inform your readers, Much interest on the subject has already been exhibited in that the Lord has visited us in mercy in this place. many parts of New England, and should the sanction of this and other Conferences in New England be obtained, we have no doubt, that adequate means will be furnished for the acomplishment of the object.
We approve the plan adopted by the Convention held in doubts as to the propriety of that; but the Lord imme as expressed in the above resolutions, and we recom- diately poured out his Spirit, and the meeting and the work still continue. We have had but little ministerial help; but the labors of those who have come to sters and members held in Boston, April 23d and 24th. our assistance have been greatly blessed. Brs. Boyour assistance have been greatly blessed. Brs. Boyfree logical Institution in New England, and that a committee
of five be appointed to unite with the committees provided
for in the above resolutions, constituting the "Wesley Institute Association," to be entrusted with powers therein specified. Br. Houghton the second, and Br. Griffing has been with us the remainder of the time, and laboring with much acceptability. About twenty-five have been the The Conference approved the report, and ordered subjects of the work, nineteen of whom I have already received on probation, besides two others converted The committees of the Conferences to form the elsewhere. Others will join soon. The work is the Association" for the management of the project met most satisfactory in its character of any I ever witin Boston, Aug. 28th, 1839. They elected for its ofsessed. Convictions have generally been pungent. ficers-Rev. J. A. Merrill, president; Benj. R. Hoyt, and conversions as clear as the noon-day, the most of vice-president; Elihu Scott, secretary; W. C. Brown. them taking place at the altar, changing their song Esq., treasurer. Their proceedings were decided.

from weeping to rejoicing as in a moment. As about one half of the entire population of the Resolved. That in the judgment of this Association, the le has fully come to establish a Theological Institution in Methodist Episcopal Church for the benefit of candidates no other way of reaching those lost sheep, after giving due notice in our village paper, I took my stand upon A communication was presented by Rev. J. G. Dow, from a piazza in front of a lawyer's office in our public nineteen members of the Troy Conference, cordially approv-ing of the establishment of a Methodist Theological School square, a week ago last Sabbath, and with but little in New England. He stated that this communication was interruption preached, with great liberty, to a large signed at the last session of the Troy Conference, at a time and attentive audience, some of whom had not heard a when many of the preachers were engaged on committees sermon for many years. One soul was powerfully and could not attend the meeting; and he had no doubt that converted on the spot, and others have since visited many more names would have been added, had a suitable opbeen in a place of worship for a long time. I was to About the time of their adjournment, after several have taken my stand at the same place last Sabbath, had retired, it was proposed to open a subscription on but was prevented by the rain. I am most fully conthe spot for the object. No less than eighteen hundred vinced that if we would enlarge our sphere of usefuldollars were subscribed, as a centenary offering, for ness, and fulfill our great commission, Mark xvi. 15, it. This was the first centenary subscription in New we must adopt out-door preaching. There is no other England. The noble measure was worthy of the pre- way of reaching thousands who are in the way to

death. We have thus far traced the measure till it took an Our church has been greatly revived in the work. organized form. Two facts are worthy of remark many of them having presented themselves at the here, as indicating the strength of conviction in favor altar with the penitents for prayers, at its commenceof the design: first, that many of the noblest names ment; and the private members, as well as the local of the church in New England are identified with its preachers, have labored with commendable zeal and first struggles-the names, chiefly, of veterans whose success. Notwithstanding the rain last Sabbath our fidelity to our cause has been proved by the labors congregation was as large as ever, and the number of ly for the proposed school. We give a few of its and sacrifices of many years; secondly, that its early communicants greater than I had ever before seen struggles were amidst the worst days of the abolition since I have been here; many of the recently converted

Many are moved to preach the Gospel at a very early period conflict—the most terrible trial which has ever be- and reclaimed, promptly coming forward to the Lord's This work would not be thought much of in those

> was built, and where untold impediments to the work es all the Doctor's previous travels, as well as his miswill not only spread throughout this place, the Lowell formation. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. of Rhode Island, but through all the adjacent parts of the valley of the Blackstone. The churches of other denominations, with us, are earnestly praying and expecting that it will. Those brethren who have once by a beautiful engraving of the ruins of Ticonderoga, been stationed here, and have sowed the precious seed & Co., Boston. of the kingdom in tears and sorrow, will rejoice to know that it is now springing up and yielding fruit keeping pace with our spiritual prosperity.

Yours truly, S. W. Coggeshall. Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 8, 1845.

CAMP-MEETING AT WESTON, VT.

Dear Br. Stevens,-I am requested by the brother that was appointed secretary of the meeting, to forward an account of our recent camp-meeting, to be Its contents are:

published in the Herald. Our meeting commenced on Monday, Sept. 22, and closed on the following Saturday. The weather was omewhat unfavorable for such a meeting, yet great good was done in the quickening and sanctifying of the church, the bringing home of the backslider. and the awakening and conversion of sinners. There were fifteen tents on the ground, eight from this cation. charge, and seven from neighboring circuits and staions. It was apparent from the commencement of the meeting, in the ministry and membership, that we Palmer. had come up to this meeting to labor for a holy baptism of the church, and to save precious souls. The remark was made by some, we should have a good meeting, and truly we did have. Our preaching was spiritual, plain and practical, and aimed at the heart emarks of our presiding elder, (Br. Harding) the reflection that we all shall never meet again till the resurrection morn, rendered the parting hour indescribably solemn. But the results of the meeting are not yet told; eternity alone must unfold them.

On this circuit from ten to fifteen individuals have been forward for prayers nearly every evening since we left the camp-meeting; twelve or more have given evidence of sins forgiven, and our prospects are favorable that the work may go on more gloriously .-Amen, even so let it be. JAMES H. STEVENS. Londonderry, Vt., Oct. 6, 1845.

THE HERALD.

others can, yet I thought I might in some measure constantly assuming increasing lustre: even poor promote its interests by collecting its dues from some Cromwell begins to grow heroic. Dr. Coit's spleen is of the old subscribers, and obtaining occasionally a quite malapropos. The time for such sectarian bigotry few new ones, thereby extending its circulation and is past, so far as it relates to the old Puritans-the encouraging its friends and patrons. I herewith send most noble, as well as the most faulty, specimen of von \$11, which, with \$4 I sent you a few weeks since, the Anglo Saxon race. Ticknor & Co., Boston. make \$15, since Conference-a small sum, it is true; but if every preacher in New England would obtain even this small sum, it would assist greatly in defraying the expense of its publication and widen its cirof Missouri Conference. culation. I think, sir, that those who are its regularly appointed agents ought not to cease their efforts unligion in America," by Dr. Bangs. til our beloved Herald finds its way to every Methodist family. I have been greatly surprised, when I have Hopkins' examination of Joshua x. 12-15," by Prof. found, in many of the families of our people, where H. M. Johnson. they could not well take but one paper, a political instead of a religious newspaper. It is true, I would Gregory the Great," by Rev. C. D. Burritt. not have our people recreant to the best interests of our common country. We ought duly to appreciate by Rev. D. W. Clark. our civil and religious liberties, be thankful for them, paper containing little but party strife and political politics better than religion. If I am unable to take spirit. but one paper, a religious paper shall have the preference. The Herald to me is a most welcome messenger; I hail the day of its arrival with pleasing anticipations. I wish that every family in our land could be supplied with that or some other kindred paper. It would tend to enlighten the ignorant, reclaim the vicious, and encourage the child of God. The Herald Cornhill, have received from our Book Rooms three has done and is still doing much for the melioration interesting little volumes relating to Missions. They of the condition of man. But how much, will not be are the first and second volumes of Conversations on known until that day when God shall reveal the se- the South Sea Missions, and the Life of Dr. Carey. crets of men's hearts, and judge every man according Such volumes are well adapted to imbue our chilto the deeds done in the body. OTIS PERRIN. dren with the missionary spirit. The present ones West Woodstock.

LYNDON, Vr.-Wm. M. Mann writes October 4th: God is most graciously visiting us upon this station. many been blessed with pardon. The work increases. Peirce & Co., Boston. and, I have no doubt, will continue to increase during the whole year. God would revive his work every

LITERARY.

land, and that he will be a regular correspondent of and English Intelligence; the Episcopal Observer.

The Inverness Courier states, that the sum of about defects, was allowed to fall dead from the English \$20,000 has been paid by Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, of press, so that a copy of it can scarcely be found in Edinburgh, for the copyright of the fourth volume of England, written, too, by a man who was turned out D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

Dr. Durbin's Travels in the East are in press, and will soon be out. He went over some routes travelled by Stephens, Robinson, and Olin. It will be interesting to notice the observations of so capa- are chiefly located in the South West, and incidentally ble a mind on the scenes described by such able pre- illustrate the habits and scenery of that section of the

larged dress. It is of the size of the New York Observer and Evangelist.

larged, and otherwise much improved.

LITERARY NOTICES.

DR. WOLFE'S MISSION TO BOKHARA.—The Harpers places which have been favored with great and have issued the travels of this eccentric character in extensive revivals of religion; but in this place, which search of Captains Conolly and Stoddart. The volhas not seen a general revival of religion since it ume is large and illustrated by engravings. It sketchof God exist, the work may be esteemed as truly great sion to Bokhara. It is full of quaint views and marand powerful. The prospect now is, that this work vellous adventures, and presents much valuable in-

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for Oct., is embellished resided here, and those preachers who have before and presents a good table of contents. Waite, Peirce

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.- No. 12, and that our temporal affairs and general interests are and last, of this work, has been received by Waite. Peirce & Co., Boston.

> THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, for October, is an excellent number, full of good articles. 50 cents per annum. G. C. Rand. 3 Cornhill.

GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN PERFECTION. - The Oc-

Rules to Aid in Leading a Holy Life from Arndt Correspondence of Mrs. A. B. Remarks on the Life of Catharine Adorna. Remains of Depravity after Regeneration.

Extract from a Diary. Giving and Receiving Reproof. Fletcher's Letter on the Profession of Sanctifi

Letter from a Friend. Recollections of Mrs. Lydia N. Cox, by Mrs. Phebe

This is a rich number. The Guide is doing great good in other, as well as Methodist churches. G. C. Rand. 3 Cornhill.

HOME! OR THE PILGRIM'S FAITH REVIVED .- This for immediate effect, with hardly a single exception. book, though particularly addressed to the Calvinistic The prayer-meetings in the tents and at the altar Churches of New England, is a most interesting volwere attended with promptness and deep devotion. ume. It was written by the incarcerated Charles T. The order of the meeting, from the commencement to Torrey, after his conviction. It is published for the the close, was excellent, our rules were only to be benefit of his family. Its style is excellent, glowing known to be complied with; and, the best of all was, on every page with a fervent spirit of piety, and the Jesus, the sinner's friend, was there, to bless. As matter of the volume, made up of dissertation and near as we could ascertain, there were fifteen conver-narrative, is most entertaining and profitable. Let all ons, besides several backsliders reclaimed. The Christians, who abhor slavery, remember the noble closing scene on Saturday morning, the appropriate sufferer and his family. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston

PURITANISM. A Churchman's Defence against its Aspersions. By Thomas W. Coit, D. D. Dr. Coit is a dogged Churchman. As such, he is about as competent to estimate the noble Puritans as Robert Southey was to appreciate John Wesley. The Doctor wrote, in the Churchman of 1835, a series of communications on the Puritans and Puritanism: they were written with vinegar and gall. The present volume is the substance of those articles, modified some what in temper, but bad enough. The Puritans had errors, flagitious faults, but they were the effects of their times; and their defects were infinitely less censurable than those of their contemporary opponents. A discriminating and generous philosophy is Br. Rand,—Although I cannot tell of having obained so many new subscribers for the Herald as such a criticism, they have been, for the last century,

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY for October has ar-

Art. I. is a very favorable review of Baird's "Re-Art. II. is a well written critique of "Rev. T. M.

Art. III. is a review of the "Life and Times of

Art. IV. is a thorough dissection of "Fourierism."

Art. V. An able investigation of the question of and pray for their continuance. But when I see a the degree of inspiration in the Scriptures, by Rev. professor of religion read with avidity and delight a James Floy. The writer fully agrees with Gaussen. Art. VI. is a review of Dr. Schmucker's plan for bustle, to the entire neglect of things of a religious catholic union, by Dr. Paddock. The reviewer benature, it causes me to suspect, at least, that he loves lieves the plan practicable, and writes in an excellent

> The present number lacks an article from the edibest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS .- Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 are well written, and present the most attractive inci- lowell (Me.) Standard, who lately visited Mr. T. and dents connected with their subjects.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Boston, have published an Br. M. Chase has been with us two weeks, preaching interesting amusement for children, bearing the title day and evening. Scores have come to the altar, and of Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday. Waite,

THE ISRAEL OF GOD, is the title of a substantial year upon the circuit and station if preachers and volume of sermons, by Rev. Dr. Tyng. The excel- patience, we shall soon get up to them. people would " have faith in God," and labor for souls. lent author is well known to the Christian community May the Lord help us to believe this truth and feel as one of the most evangelical and most talented writers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. These sermons bear the usual marks of an able mind and devoted heart. They are like manna. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill, Boston.

THE MONTHLY EPISCOPAL OBSERVER, for Septem-The degree of LL. D. has recently been conferred ber, has been received. The contents are as follows: upon Luther V. Bell, M. D., superintendent of the The Church's Warning-a Death-bed Scene: the McLean Asylum, by the Queen's College, Nova Present State of Biblical Science; Catholic Consent: Decisions of the Romish Church; Religious Education the best Foundation of Character; on our Prope-The Boston Atlas announces, that the author of ness to Mistake Bodily for Mental Affections; Table "Pen and Ink Sketches" is about to return to Eng- Talk of Eminent Men-Selden; Reviews; American

> Under the book notices is an absurd article on Whitehead's Wesley, a work, which, from its gross of the Wesleyan connection by a jury of his own prers-the local preachers. \$3 per annum. J. B.

THE ROYAL OAK is the title of a small volume of moral "stories," by "A Western Teacher." They country. They are told in excellent style, and very worthily make one of the volumes of the fine Juvenile THE PURITAN has lately assumed a new and en- Library of Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

THE CHORAL.—This superb collection of church music, we understand, meets with a most encouraging THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, of Hartford, is en- reception. The papers commend it highly. It is only \$7 per dozen. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

TRUSTEES OF BIBLICAL INSTITUTE

Br. Stevens,—I have been directed to forward you for insertion in the Herald, the names of the trn of the Biblical Institute, viz.:

Rev. Messrs. W. M. Willett, President and Treas. urer. J. Spaulding, Secretary. O. C. Baker, S. P. Williams, B. R. Hoyt, S. Olin, J. Dempster, A. Stevens, D. Patten, George Pool, S. Benton, R. W Allen, M. Hill, S. Allen, D. Copeland, George Web. ber, J. Hobart, M. Chase, J. Allen, B. Atwood, Dr. Stevens, D. S. King, Charles Adams, J. Hascall, 8 Remington, J. Porter, Trustees,

Newbury, Vt., Oct. 9, 1845

NOTICE.

The annual address, before the Wesleyan Benevo. lent Society, connected with North Russell Street Church, will be delivered by Rev. Abel Stevens, Ed. itor of Zion's Herald, on Sabbath evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the North Russell Street Church. A collection will be taken at the close of the address, to further the object of the Society. Oct. 14.

W. H. HATCH.

SUBSCRIBERS

In the city and vicinity would confer a favor, and save us expense, by calling at our office to settle their bills. If they do not find it convenient to do so, they may expect to be called upon soon. We hope they will lay by some money for us in season.

A CARD.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place have instructed me to return their most sincere and hearty thanks to those brethren and friends that so kindly rendered them pecuniary assistance at Eastham Camp-Meeting, for repairing their meeting-house, which had been injured by lightning. May God bless and prosper them. The sum collected was amply sufficient for the purpose, and the necessary repairs have been faithfully made.

In behalf of the Church, WM. H. RICHARDS. Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1845.

S. S. Convention, at Chelsea, begins this morning at 10 o'clock. Don't fail to be present -- it will re-

ward vou well. Have our preachers generally taken the collection for the Biblical Institute? Remember it will help, however small it may be. This institution clams no endowment from us yet; it asks only for a passing

aid till we are ready to do more. Let us send it a

token of our continued interest.

WIDOW MERRITT, consort of the late venerals Timothy Merritt, died in New York city on Frank Two weeks before, she arrived in New York moon ing to pass the winter; and being alone, and there her attention occupied in the care of her harrage, she accidentally fell over a rough spar, and broke her leg; from the effects of which (mortification ensuing,)

A great revival of religion is now in progress, in the Methodist churches of Baltimore city. The work of God is evidently again reviving through the landthe drops that precede the showers are falling. Look up, ye fainting laborers in the vineyard-cease con plaining and doubting. Look forth with the visi faith to the fields, and you will see them whiter for the harvest. Let us go to our closets for strengt and then go forth in its power to the work, and shall prosper in our hands.

The article by Eldad will appear next week.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has proved much in its general appearance lately.

Wednesday (to-day) is recommended by the Bost Association to be observed as a day of fasting, hun iation, and prayer, with special reference to the pr ent low state of religion among the Baptists, and t means of revival.

THE CHINESE MUSEUM continues to attract a cre of visitors. Our friends from the country will find a more rational place of entertainment than t It combines amusement and instruction in a great degree than any exhibition we have seen since Ca lin's collection of Indian curiosities.

REV. PHILANDER POWERS, of the Methodist E copal Church, was killed a few days since near residence at Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y. was thrown from his horse, one of his legs broke three places, and his skull fractured.

REV. C. T. TORREY .- A correspondent of the H Maryland Penitentiary, states that his confinent undermining his health; his eyes are dim, has a hoarse, and his spirits depressed; and it is feared cannot live out the period, (five years,) for which was sentenced.

Numerous communications are pressed this week. Our correspondents must have a little

We are much obliged to Br. Chamberia his letter, and shall be happy to use it if necess

The last Christian Register contains the protest 170 Unitarian ministers against American slavery.

ERRATA.-The editor has been absent a couple weeks, during which several egregious typographic errors have occurred in the Herald. In the article on Massillon's Sermons, makes us say, that "the celebrated Dr. Lambert left us a brief biographical sketch," &c. It show have read "the celebrated D'Alembert," &c. Several

smaller errors occurred in the same article. In the article on the British Conference South, instead of "the refusal of the British to ceive," &c., it should read, "the refusal of the Britis Conference." &c.

Several mistakes occurred last week in the on the Theological School. The last sentence first paragraph should have commenced the se paragraph. In the phrase "the late Dr. Watts word late should be omitted. Instead of saying the British Institution is extremely useful " community," it should read "to the community variety of similar mistakes appear in the same page

Mr. Lyell, the geologist, whose published at of his former tour in this country is a favorable cimen of good sense and fairness, is coming the next steamer for the purpose of a geolog to Alabama and other southern States.

Mr. Lyell is engaged to deliver a course of before our Lowell Institute during his visit.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIET NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

It is much to be regretted, that there she sunderstanding with respect to the app funds of this Society, and it appears at re should be any misconception, amon sted in its disbursements, when its ms of relief have been so often ex ernis or rener have been so often ex terald, and on the floor of the Confere Information has been recently receive ression prevails in some places, that no sade by the Society for widows and orpi sed preachers. To show the fallacy on, it is only necessary to quote from its part of the Preamble, and the mode of

The preamble declares the society to rpose of aiding and relieving the sick members of the New England Co Methodist Esiscopal Church, who church and become unable to travel nary ministerial duties; and the needs

And the 5th article of the Constitution All applications for aid from the soci le to a Committee of the New Engl appointed for that purpose; and no be granted by the Board of Manage en certificate of that committee, eant is a member of said Conference or orphan, that the husband or r of the Conference, and in their ht to be granted."

The Society has never yet failed to affor abled preacher, widow, or orphan within these terms, except in one plicant, (a preacher,) was excluded

There is no object to which our per be to contribute than this; not as a same as a sense of obligation; and there is sure, so prompt and efficient. en relief is least needed; but those of dy at all seasons of the year, and lable to prepare for the inclen the unforeseen emergencies which sie D. H. Ela, Cor. & Rec. Se

SABBATH SCHOOL PICKIC Br. Stevens,-It would seem that So

Picnics are coming into fashion, and a begun to publish them, you may soon h in us weekly with a full service acceptable to some of your readers to out the various exercises, expenses, &c may be better able to judge of their utility shool has fifty or sixty dollars at conhildren were called upon to vote whether have it spent in a picnic, the vote might ere to decide, they might possibly spead it by which the school would obtain d more lasting benefit. This method cnics among us is a kind of experiment "Saul's armor," we "have not pro We could point to one of these for ore than enough to purchase a library tred volumes! Wisdom is profitable to I take particular notice of the results, and oat which is good." Oct. 1, 1845.

RELIGIOUS SUMMAR

LEGACIES .- All the legacies to henn the will of the late Daniel Waldo, of Waldon merican Board of Missions, and to the etts General Hospital, \$40,000 each. ion Society and American Bible Society ach \$10,000. His sister, Rebecca Wa n 1840, left to various benevolent

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. The F funds to erect houses for their minist heir subscriptions amount to nearly \$250,000

OF THE JESUIT ESTABLISHMENT IN PARIS

the fraternity were permitted to remain in The other members were dispersed. THE POPE VS. RONGE .- A German par

it the Pope has written a letter Prussia, requesting his assistance in sup movement of John Ronge and his follo ting's reply was somewhat as follows: volved recently in the mixed marriage do not now perceive the propriety of

authority in your favor, and against my ow FIVE BIBLES A MINUTE .- The British le Society has issued, on an average, last year, five Bibles a minute for ten hor

cepting Sundays.

J. S. Tomlinson, D. D.-We exceat circumstances of a controversial ing out of the late division in the Mot ranks, have constrained Dr. Tomlinso Kentucky Conference, where he has b years a valuable and able member; what is our loss is the gain of the Ohio C where he is well known, and doubtless hability, his chaste eloquence, his high uirements and universally acknowledged to

e duly estimated .- Ky. Ch. In. THE REV. DR. JENKS preached his farewe the church and society worshipping in Gree Sunday, 28th ult. The house was dense of the tempestuous weather. T been a preacher of the Gospel nearly rs, during forty of which he has been t hurch; and for nearly twenty-two year n the pastor of the church of which he w leave, and which, for about nineteen

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SCIENCE AND THE A

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Healey, the artist, is now at Marshfield he portrait of the Hon. Daniel Webster. MR. CARLTON, another talented Boston a ntly finished the likeness of Gov. Wrigh ork, pronounced to be an admirable effort

FIRST PRINTER IN AMERICA. - The first property orth America was Sanuel Greene. The jed was procured by Rev. Joseph Glover, w on his voyage to Massachuse seman's Oath" was the first thing printed. next, an Almanac for New England, made Version of the Psalms, in 1640. Greene aft Plymouth and the Laws of Massac lymouth, and Connecticut.

IMPROVED SPINNING FRAME. -- A Mr. Ba aterson, N. J., has just brought into success ation a new spinning frame, which is highly admits the most discovered anything of the kind

admits the most direct application of power obbin, by means of a leather belt running the

TRUSTEES OF BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Br. Stevens,—I have been directed to forward you, for insertion in the Herald, the names of the trustees of the Biblical Institute, viz.:

Rev. Messrs. W. M. Willett, President and Treasurer, J. Spaulding, Secretary. O. C. Baker, S. P. Williams, B. R. Hoyt, S. Olin, J. Dempster, A. Stevens, D. Patten, George Pool, S. Benton, R. W. Allen, M. Hill, S. Allen, D. Copeland, George Web. ber, J. Hobart, M. Chase, J. Allen, B. Atwood, Dr. Stevens, D. S. King, Charles Adams, J. Hascall, S. Remington, J. Porter, Trustees.

J. SPAULDING. Newbury, Vt., Oct. 9, 1845.

NOTICE.

The annual address, before the Wesleyan Benevolent Society, connected with North Russell Street Church, will be delivered by Rev. Abel Stevens, Editor of Zion's Herald, on Sabbath evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the North Russell Street Church. A collection will be taken at the close of the address, to further the object of the Society. Oct. 11.

W. H. HATCH.

SUBSCRIBERS

In the city and vicinity would confer a favor, and save us expense, by calling at our office to settle their bills. If they do not find it convenient to do so, they may expect to be called upon soon. We hope they will lay by some money for us in season.

A CARD.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place have instructed me to return their most sincere and hearty thanks to those brethren and friends that so kindly rendered them pecuniary assistance at Eastham Camp-Meeting, for repairing their meeting-house, which had been injured by lightning. May God bless and prosper them. The sum collected was amply sufficient for the purpose, and the necessary repairs have been faithfully made.

In behalf of the Church. WM. H. RICHARDS. Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1845.

S. S. Convention, at Chelsea, begins this morning at 10 o'clock. Don't fail to be present-it will re-

Have our preachers generally taken the collection for the Biblical Institute? Remember it will help, however small it may be. This institution claims no endoxment from us yet; it asks only for a passing aid till we are ready to do more. Let us send it a taken of our continued interest.

Withow MERRITT, consort of the late venerable Timothy Merritt, died in New York city on Friday, Two weeks before, she arrived in New York, intending to pass the winter; and being alone, and therefore her attention occupied in the care of her baggage. she accidentally fell over a rough spar, and broke her leg; from the effects of which (mortification ensuing.)

A great revival of religion is now in progress, in the Methodist churches of Baltimore city. The work of God is evidently again reviving through the landthe drops that precede the showers are falling. Look up, ye fainting laborers in the vineyard-cease complaining and doubting. Look forth with the vision of faith to the fields, and you will see them whitening and then go forth in its power to the work, and it

The article by Eldad will appear next week.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has in proved much in its general appearance lately.

Wednesday (to-day) is recommended by the Boston Association to be observed as a day of fasting, humilnation, and prayer, with special reference to the pres-

THE CHINESE MUSEUM continues to attract a crowd find a more rational place of entertainment than this lin's collection of Indian curiosities.

copal Church, was killed a few days since near his residence at Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y. He was thrown from his horse, one of his legs broken in

undermining his health; his eyes are dim, his voice an hourse, and his spirits depressed; and it is feared be le cannot live out the period, (five years,) for which he

Numerous communications are pressed out this week. Our correspondents must have a little l- patience, we shall soon get up to them.

(F We are much obliged to Br. Chamberlin for his letter, and shall be happy to use it if necessity

The last Christian Register contains the protest of

170 Unitarian ministers against American slavery.

ERRATA,-The editor has been absent a couple of weeks, during which several egregious typograph errors have occurred in the Herald.

In the article on Massillon's Sermons, our printer makes us say, that "the celebrated Dr. Lambert has left us a brief biographical sketch," &c. It should have read "the celebrated D'Alembert," &c. Several smaller errors occurred in the same article.

In the article on the British Conference and the South, instead of "the refusal of the British to receive," &c., it should read, "the refusal of the British

Conference," &c. Several mistakes occurred last week in the art on the Theological School. The last sentence of the first paragraph should have commenced the second paragraph. In the phrase "the late Dr. Watts," the word late should be omitted. Instead of saying that the British Institution is extremely useful "to our community," it should read "to the community." A variety of similar mistakes appear in the same paper.

of his former tour in this country is a favorable specimen of good sense and fairness, is coming back in the next steamer for the purpose of a geological visit

to Alabama and other southern States. Mr. Lyell is engaged to deliver a course of lectures before our Lowell Institute during his visit.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

much to be regretted, that there should be any is much to be regreteen any inderstanding with respect to the application of funds of this Society, and it appears strange that should be any misconception, among those in-d in its disbursements, when its objects and of relief have been so often explained in the ld, and on the floor of the Conference. ald, and on the noor of the constraine. ormation has occur places, that no provision is

he Society for widows and orphans of de-To show the fallacy of this objeconly necessary to quote from its Constitution the Preamble, and the mode of application able declares the society to be for the

of aiding and relieving the sick, infirm, and the New England Conference of Methodist Esiscopal Church, who have served one unable to travel and perform ministerial duties; and the needy, distressed and orphans of deceased members of said Con-

the 5th article of the Constitution is as follows: Il applications for aid from the society shall be inted for that purpose; and no application ranted by the Board of Managers without a uficate of that committee, stating that the that the husband or father died a he Conference, and in their opinion relief

ety has never yet failed to afford relief to preacher, widow, or orphan, whose case these terms, except in one case, where nt, a preacher,) was excluded by a rule of

a no object to which our people are more the than this; not as a charity, but of obligation; and there is no mo ount and efficient. The funds of can be distributed only at a season east needed; but those of the Society sessons of the year, and can be made scenare for the inclemencies of winter, emergencies which sickness may D. H. ELA, Cor. & Rec. Secretary.

SARRATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

es are coming into fashion, and as you have to publish them, you may soon be able to enfull service. It would be eptable to some of your readers to know more a the various exercises, expenses, &c., that they so better able to judge of their utility. Now if not has fifty or six y dollars at command, and the ren were called upon to vote whether they would spent in a picnic, the vote might be unanii parental care, wisdom and experience to decide, they might possibly find a way to and it by which the school would obtain a greater more lasting benefit. This method of holding nics among as is a kind of experiment-something "Smil's armer," we "have not proved them."e could nout to one of these festivals which cost gh to purchase a library of three hundralumes! Wisdom is profitable to direct. Let ake particular notice of the results, and "cleave to OBSERVER.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

will of the late Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, ant to \$150,000. The largest legacies are to the grean Board of Missions, and to the Massachuieneral Hospital, \$40,000 each. The Coloniza-Society and American Bible Society are to have a \$10,000. His sister, Rebecca Waldo, who died 1840, left to various benevolent societies \$49,000.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. - The Free Church Scotland raised \$350,000 last year for the erection new Churches. Its members are this year raising ir subscriptions amount to nearly \$250,000.

OF THE JESUIT ESTABLISHMENT IN PARIS recently tratermty were permitted to remain in the house. it destroyed 220 buildings. other members were dispersed.

The Pope vs. Ronge .- A German paper states the Pope has written a letter to the King of requesting his assistance in suppressing the of John Range and his followers. The

our holiness did not see fit to assist me when ed recently in the mixed marriage question, so not now perceive the propriety of exerting my nty in your favor, and against my own subjects.

FIVE BIBLES A MINUTE .- The British and Foreign Society has issued, on an average, during the

J. S. Towlinson, D. D.-We exceedingly regret unstances of a controversial character, growthe late division in the Methodist Episcopal constrained Dr. Tomlinson to leave the y Conference, where he has been for many valuable and able member; nevertheless, our loss is the gain of the Ohio Conference, he is well known, and doubtless his personal , his chaste eloquence, his high literary acears and universally acknowledged talents will y estimated.—Ky, Ch. In.

HE REV. DR. JENKS preached his farewell sermon church and society worshipping in Green street, day, 28th uit. The house was densely filled, of the tempestuous weather. The Doctor a a preacher of the Gospel nearly forty-eight ring forty of which he has been the pastor of h; and for nearly twenty-two years he has paster of the church of which he was taking , and which, for about nineteen years, had pped together in the Green street meeting-

The Cathedral, at Montreal, contains 1363 pews, all hold 15,000 persons; the tower is 215 feet i, and the ascent to the top of it by 285 steps.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

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THE PRINTER IN AMERICA. - The first printer in merica was Samuel Greene. The press he s procured by Rev. Joseph Glover, who died on his voyage to Massachusetts. "The an's Oath" was the first thing printed, in 1639; xt, an Almanac for New England, made by one a mariner; and the third, the New England of the Psalans, in 1640. Greene afterwards ated Ellot's Bible, and the Laws of Massachusetts, nouth, and Connecticut.

IMPROVED SPINNING FRAME. - A Mr. Baxter, of rson, N. J., has just brought into successful openg frame, which is highly spoken being far ahead of anything of the kind in use. hits the most direct application of power to the bin, by means of a leather belt running the whole

length of both sides of the frame, in contact with the tubes upon which the bobbins revolve. It is now in operation at the Beaver mill, in Paterson, N. J .- Sci-

A CURIOUS BRACELET .- Mr. Thomas E. Banks, Jeweller, has a bracelet of elegant workmanship, with a beautiful miniature painting in the centre, and so constructed that by touching a spring the centrepiece opens, and displays a complete and elegant watch about one inch in diameter, and a perfect time-keeper. We have not learned the price of this jewel, but whatever it may be, we think this mechanism preferable to an expensive display of useless diamonds.

SELF-ACTING PUMP. - A model has been left at this office of an ingeniously contrived pump, which is calculated to raise water from the holds of vessels without any application of power whatever. This is no humbug, and we shall give a full description of the invention, with an engraving, in a few days-perhaps

Summary of Intelligence.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL The Montreal Herild, of the 4th inst., states that a dreadful fire occurred iu Griffintown that morning, which destroyed nearly nouses were blown up under the direction of Major fire progressing. Griffintown now forms a compact he city, as "Greenwich village" was to New York.

picked, while attending the Liberty Party Convention, the Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening. tion. Mr. John A. Andrews lost his wallet, containing \$44, and Mr. Joseph Hayden a memorandum book, with between \$60 and \$70, and several papers.

Wednesday night, Mr. J. E. Yetman, of New Jerey, stopping at the Jefferson House, lost his wallet, with about \$85 in it, \$51 of which was in New York money.

A ROBBER POSTMASTER - Reniamin R Brown Postmaster at Northfield, N. H., has been arrested of Luczk, in Wolhyma. The fire commenced in the

passing through the mail. He confessed two in-States Circuit Court, to be held at Concord the 8th played an important part. It has, among other mat-PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The citizens of Boston ish Diet, the incursions of the Tartars, and the consix millions of dollars in improvements in Massachu-

York and Erie Railroad. EATING Houses IN NEW YORK .- There are one the bench. nundred and twenty-three eating-houses, or Refectories, in the City of New York. Those establishments

Genesee river; to Lake Erie, via Nagara river and the Welland Canal around the Falls; entered the Erie

A law was promulgated while the Talbot was at Extension at Erie, Pa. came to Meadville and thence Papiete, by Governor Bruat, to the effect that all fordown French Creek and the Alleghany river to Pitts- eigners should give eight days' notice of their inten-

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.—The committee, ap- ities. pointed to investigate the causes of the explosion at the great fire in New York city, in July last, have brought out an octavo volume of 350 pages, in which Averick, and having landed them, the captain de-

of several seconds, until the final explosion, which unles from Raiatea. The natives keep quiet, but are destroyed seven buildings, and scattered the fire in all ready for an attack, should any assistance be rendered directions. So that the fire, but for these explosions, by the English. on up by order of the Government, only four of would have been confined to two buildings, whereas

3d. There was no other cause for the explosion whatever than the saltpetre in Crocker & Warren's

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES. - Big Thunder, or Dr. oughton, a leading anti-rent rioter, has been sentenred to imprisonment for life, and Van Steenburg has been convicted of murder. Judge Parker has recom-mended that the remaining prisoners who are indicted Dominican force was posted at Santiago and on the plea be accepted. Accordingly sixteen thus plead, were fined, and put under bonds to keep the peace.

THE PRESS AND TYPE OF MR. CLAY .- C. M. Clay ery properly refused to have any thing to do with the press and type of which T. F. Marshall, J. B. Clav and their coadjutors took possession, and which they shipped to Cincinnati. We presume, of course, he will bring an action for damages against those gentleican men of war schooners men, so that they may yet have to pay dearly for their

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY .- In Pine Grove, Penn., it is stated that while Thomas Miller, a farmer, which left Vera Cruz Sept. 14, we learn that business and nearly his whole family were laboring in a corn was very dull, and money scarce. symptoms of lunacy. Shortly after a younger brother, The sickness had much abated. next the two sisters and the father displayed the same violent symptoms of derangement, apparently through the Mexicans had a large force ready to march on sympathy. The two sons and the father are now conphilosophers should inquire whether any thing con- clothing are furnished.

THE WORLD AWRY .- Says the N. Y. Commercial of an old Italian and his wife, at their own he Advertiser, the ridiculous company who pretend to one of the most public thoroughfares in Vera Cruz. represent the "wor'd in convention" have already got. The deed was committed in broad daylight. world's affairs into most delightful entanglement. A Mr. Haye, having presented a string of unintelligi- Adams, and H. B. M.'s ship Eurydice, were at Vera ble jargon and nonsense in the form of resolutions, got Cruz on the 14th. The Petersburg brings \$23,000 in his reward in the gibes and jeers, and hearty laughter specie. of the audience. One member begged that the convention would not turn their plans into ridicule, but the imploring appeal was unheeded; and another member-one who ought to be in better company, gust 16,) we find the following paragraph, by which it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to Mr. Have for his clear and lucid plan of hostilities between the states of San Salvador and plain what it all means.

Owen .- The name of the man who offers it. Member.-Smith! (Roars of laughter.) Owen .- The resolution negatives itself. Haye .- Never mind-I'm right.

and I now begin to believe it.

The Hon. Thomas A. Davis, Mayor of this city, has written a letter to the City Council, resigning the office of Mayor, in consequence of inability to perform its duties, by reason of ill health.

Ill., the Mormons being rather in the ascendency .-The anti-Mormons have fled the county, leaving their property at the mercy of the Mormons. Gov. Ford has issued a proclamation, but it is thought he will not be able to raise a force sufficient to quell the riot.

Hox. A. H. EVERETT, Commissioner to China, an by ill health, to abandon his mission for the present.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—The subscriptions to the stock of this road have been compressed to the stock of PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—The pleted, and the work will commence immediately.

In the police court at Lowell, Mrs. Roxana Hurd population of 400, one hundred and eighty were, at the found \$500 bail for her appearance to answer for pass- latest accounts, down with the fever and ague. ing counterfeit \$5 on the Nashua Bank; Laura Sea- It is rumored that a delegate to Congress will be ver found bail in \$300, and Alanson Seaver was dis- sent during the next session, by the settlers of Orecharged. The ladies were Mr. Seaver's daughters.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN .- A recent attempt has been made at Madrid to raise an insurrection. Several persons were killed and wounded. Things at Madrid remained unquiet, and another outbreak was expected.

who have conformed to the new sect.

Attempt to Assassinate the King of Wurtemburg .duced a great sensation.

PRUSSIA .- The soldiers serving in the Prussian doone hundred houses, as near as we can reckon; two ceive, instead of their daily rations of brandy, the houses were hown up under the direction of Major value of the same in money. This step is calculated to promote the principles of the temperance societies, portion of Montreal; it was formerly connected with thanks to the King for the privilege thus conferred.

GREECE .- Athens .- Accounts to the 30th of August states, that the Coletti Administration and its PICKPOCKETS .- Two gentlemen had their pockets partizans appeared determined to overthrow the constitution, and make no longer a mystery of their inten-

> new attempt at insurrection. A battle has been fought between a small detachment of the French and 800 of the natives. The former had 7 killed and 22 wounded. The chief was taken and carried to Algiers, to be tried by a court marshal.

> the Archipetago are infested with piratical craft of every size and description.

upon charges of robbing sundry letters of money chimney of the convent of St. Bridget, and has destroyed many precious monuments of the ecclesiastical stances, and was bound over for trial at the United history of past times, in which the city of Luczk ters, consumed the valuable library, containing a number of documents concerning church history, the Pol-

In Norway, the responsibilities of the judges are setts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, and Indiana; and brought directly home to them. They are held acwithin a few weeks those of New York have subscrib- countable for an illegal decision, and have to pay ed nearly three millions to the completion of the New from their own pockets the amount of costs, which they have unjustly taken from any party in a case before them. Hence, none but men of superior judgment, and legal attainments, are bold enough to take

where oysters exclusively are kept, are not included in this number. The accounts are to March 3d. Queen Pomare was living in a miserable hut at Raiatea. The French Protectorate flag was hoisted at Papiete, on the 8th of January. The English inhab-FROM ROCHESTER TO CINCINNATI.—The Pittsburg itants were allowed to pass from the shore to the Sal-Spirit of the age mentions the arrival there on Situr- amander, and thence to the Talbot, but no direct comof a keel boat from Rochester, New York, on her way munication was allowed to the Talbot, from the shore. to Cincinnati. She came down to Lake Ontario, via The Talbot was towed to sea, after five days' stay,

burgh, and will follow the Ohio river to Cincinnati. tion to leave the island; otherwise they would be detained during the Governor's pleasure. The Europeans are considerably harassed by the French author-

they come to the following result:—

I. That all the explosions at the fire, originated within the store of Crocker & Warren, 38 Broad street.

Governor. The loyal subjects of Pomare were encamped ten

> HATTI.-ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.-Captain Alden, of the schooner Bridgew ter, arrived at New York form Port au Platte, whence she sailed on the 28th September, reports that on the evening before he sailed, official intelligence reached that place of a battle between the Haytiens and Dominicans, fought near Matagaya, in which the Haytiens were totally de-

northern frontier. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Dominican portion of the island, and commercial transactions were uninterrupted. The inhabitants of Port au Platte and Santiago had purchased the American bark Alert, and offered her to

with 14 carronades and 2 pivot guns, the latter 32 pounders, and for this purpose was to proceed to the city of St. Domingo on the 27th Sept. The Bridgewater left at Port au Platte five Domin-

MEXICO.—THE WAR FEVER STILL COOLING DOWN.

-By the brig Petersburg, arrived at New York,

The war fever had rather calmed down, although

fined in the County Poor House. Medical men and appear to be willing to march if their rations and nected with the soil or crop produced this temporary | There had been but four foreign arrivals at Vera

A horrible murder was committed at Vera Cruz a few days before the Petersburg sailed, on the persons

duras Observer. In the one of the latest date, (Auappears that war has broken out between the states of San Salvador and Honduras. "Our advices from the interior confidently assert, that the long threatening enefitting mankind; and that he be requested to ex- Honduras have commenced. Guatemala has supplied the former with a loan of arms and ammunition, and it is even said that General Cabrera is raising troops to aid them. The government of Honduras has issued a proclamation, calling on all the male inhabitants. over the age of fourteen years, to take up arms for Scott. - I once heard that all mankind were crazy; their defence under penalty of death."

Summary.

The New York papers contain very glowing descriptions of the Hendrick Hudson, a new steamboat, which is said to surpass even the Oregon in magnifi-

A new electro magnetic telegraph is in progress of point of Long Island, for the purpose of transmitting

to contain 75 per cent. of pure metal, have been discovered at Portage au Forb, on the Ottawa, about 180 miles above Montreal. rived in this city on 4th inst., having been obliged, The Glasgow Saturday Post mentions a patriarch

aged seventy-three, who has been wedded to five wives, and is the father of thirty-three children .- He is now working for Is. per day, and his wife for 8d. stores now finished is about 7,909.

GERMANY .- The New Catholic Church of Germany Deputations of the leaders of Central and South Germany, together with the clergymen, assembled on the 1st of September, at Oppenheim, for deliberation. According to report, the resolution was unanimously adopted, to attend the synod at Stuttgard, on the 15th ult., by deputations. Ronge is to be there, and on his return will visit Frankfort, and perform divine service with the Catholic dissenters. Frankfort is to receive in a short time visits from several of the clergymen

A letter from Friburg of the 5th ult., in the "Frankfurter Journal," states that two shots were fired at Meran, in the Tyrol, at the King of Wurtemburg, but fortunately without hitting him. The "Carlsruhe makes mention of a report of the same kind. The Jesuits are considered, it says, the authors of this attack, in consequence of the King having spoken, when in Switzerland, openly against the influence of that society. His language to Siegwart Muller, the head of the Jesuit party at Lucerne, pro-

ninions have been allowed by the government to rewhich, through their officers, have formally returned

FRENCH AFRICA.—One of the Scheriffs has made a

A gentleman had his pocket book, containing about \$15, taken from his pocket, while standing at the disorganized state of Greek affairs on shore has extended to the high sea, and that the small islands of

A terrible fire has just laid in ashes the ancient city

OCEANICA .- Tahiti. - News from Tahiti appears in

the Dominican government. She was to be armed

The weather was extremely hot, sultry and rainy.

Cruz from 7th Aug. to 16 Sebtember.

The U.S. steamship Princeton, sloop of war John

erection between New York city and the extreme Some exceedingly rich specimens of iron ore, said

Seven anti-renters, disguised as Indians, were arrested at Berlin, N. Y. on Saturday.

Two more anti-renters, named Coons and Morgan.

attempt to increase the hours of labor, but stand on the

old system. The rival candidates for Mayor of Alton, in Illinois,

beat them, and give them six for a start. John M. Brewster, of Pittsfield, is the Liberty party candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor of Massa

The Baltimore American says, that in consequence

chusetts, in place of Elihu Burritt, declined.

transported to the West Indies.

dents at the Medical Institute in Louisville, Ky., have signed the temperance pledge.

There was a fire in Montreal on Saturday last, attended with great loss of property, and much suffering among the poor. No lives lost.

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Alexander H. Everett has arrived in the ship Courier at New York, his health much improved by the
voyage home.

At the fourth trial in Portland, on Wednesday, to

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Oct. 15. At the fourth trial in Portland, on Wednesday, to

Notices.

ORIENTAL ASSOCIATION, BUCKSPORT DISTRICT.

The next meeting of this association will be held at Chartrines of the Bible they reject. R. G. Eaton —Infant Baptism.

Blair .- Difference between regeneration and sancti-T. Tupper.-Is man, in his present condition, totally de-

A. Kendall.—Holiness. Staples .- Nature and necessity of justification Phenix — Is a justified person safe.

B. Fletcher — Best method of treating errorists.

H. Hall.—Resurrection of the human body.

Exton.—How can a minister best employ his time?

M. W. Walker.—Atonement. D. Chase.—The advantages of an itinerant preacher's life ver that of a local preacher. C. Robberts.-Future judgment. QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is the Discipline of the M. E. Church an anti-slavery doc Affi mative.-E. B. Fletcher. It is expected that each preacher will present a sketch of a

rmon for criticism.

We extend the invitation, and cordially invite all who can we extend the invitation, and cordiary invite air who can attend to come with essays and sketches of seraions. Our last meeting was a season of interest; the whole amount of good received will be known only in eternity.

There being sufficient time before the next to arrange our i get ready for it, we expect a general turn out.

LA us go, brethren! full of the Holy Ghost, that this meeting may answer its true end. DANIEL STAPLES, Sec. Fost Machas, Oct. 6, 1845. DANIEL STAPLES, Sec. The above, together with a general assortment of etc., are for sale by GREENMAN & NORTHRUP, Union St., Boston. MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held at Kent's fill, commencing with a prayer meeting, on Monday evening, by 3 to continue until Wednesday evening.

WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., was dissolved on the 25th of August list.

JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD.

Can the Believer so fail as to perish everlastingly?—Samuel ship, and taken store No. 17 and 19 Combill, for the purpose of carrying on the Bookselling, Publishing, and Stationary business, under the style of "HILL & BRODHEAD." Golly sorrow.—Josiah Higgins, C. Fuller, B. Foster Renew of the He ald and Journal—its more recent num-

mbrose, S. B. 1922.

The Bible a book for every man.—C. Stone, J. P. French.
Godly sorrow.—Josiah Higgans, C. Fuller, B. Foster
Ke tew of the Heraid and Journal—its more recent numbers.—A. F. Barnard, A. Church, H. P. Torsey.
Secret Associations —C. C. Mason, J. H. Jenne, R. C. Bailowest prices, a large assortment of Law, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also all the Methodist works published by the Book Concern, New York, at wholesaie prices.

Oct. 3.

PLANS OF SERMONS.

On Isa, i. 13, by C. C. Mason, A. Church, and J. Higgins,
Heb. xiii, 5.—S. Ambrose, A. F. B. ruard, and J. Allen,
John xiv. 27,—E. H. Gammon, J. E. Baxter, and E. Rob-Ezekiel xxxiii. 11.-C. Fuller, C. Stone, D. F. Quimby, and H. P. Torsey.

** Komans xiv. 12.—J. Farrington, S. B. Brackett, B. Foster, and R. Mitchel.

** 1 Peter, v. 4.—L. P. French, W. H. Foster, I. T. Thurs-

Beethren, it we an attend much good may result; by an-sence, we shall make the occusion less profitable to others, and lose the benefit to ourselves. Come on Monday, if pos-sible. Any brethren, local or travelling, not named above, who can be present, are earnestly requested to attend.
Wilton, Oct. 2, 1845. A. Church, Sec. pro tem.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION, SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Brethren in the Ministry, let the S. S. Convention for Springfield District be remembered and universally attended by you, with one or more delegate, on the 22d of Oct., to hold two days at Springfield Wesley Chapel, to open at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let there be a written report from every school, according to the notice in the Herald of Sept. 10. In the evening of the first day there will be several addresses, instead of one discourse, as specified in the previous notice. Let not the Convention be in any measure a failure, on account of your absence. We thus urge the matter, because previous attempts have, to a great extent, failed; but let this previous attempts have, to a great extent, failed; but let show that the spirit of enterprize is in you, in regard to t Sabbath School cause, by your presence and interest on the occasion A. D. SARGEANT, P. E. Westfield, Sept. 30, 1815.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. T. P. Stewart, N. Brookfield, Mass.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., TO OCT. 11.

pkg. left on board sloop Emerald; J. C. Ricker, N. York, 1
pkg, by Adams; Robt, Carter, N. York, 1 pkg by Adams; L.
W. Clark, Middiebury, V. t., 1 pkg, by Walker; G. A. C. Ateriam, Springfield, Ms., 1 pkg, by Thompson; P. Jaques, S.
Berwick, Me., 1 pkg, by Waltergh, S. S. Matthews, E. Saisbury, Ms., 1 pkg by Walter & Jackson; J. N. Bacon, Newson, N. I. pkg, by Walter & Jackson; J. N. Bacon, Newson, N. I. pkg, by Walter & Jackson; J. N. Bacon, Newson, N. I. pkg, by Adams, L. P. Weaver, Newark, N.
J., I pkg, by Adams, L. P. Weaver, Newark, N.
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J. I pkg, by Adams, L. Pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali; T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali, T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali, T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali, T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali, T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali, T. Bradley, Holmes Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendali, T. Bradley, Hole, Ms., 1 pkg, by Kendal pkg, left on board sleop Emerald; J. C. Ricker, N. York, 1 I pkg. left at Exchange Coffee House, care S. W. Frees; H. Baker & Co., Providence, R. I., I pkg. by Earle; D. Murray, S. Newmarket, N. H., I box and pkg. left at 17 and 19 Union St.; J. W. Hutchinson, Tarmouth, N. S., I pkg. left on board sch. Lark, Lewis Whf; A. S. Pease, Springfield, Ms., I pkg. by Thompson; Williams & Loveland, Newbury, Vt., I box. Welter.

L. P. Weaver—P. Jaques—Wm. Turkington—G. S. Apple-ton—G. F. Cooledge—S. P. Brackett—J. Griffin—J. W. Case —C. F. Allen—W. M. Willett—J. C. Jewett & Co.—M. R.

Hopkins—G & C. Merram—Wm. Conce—S. S. Mathews—J. W. Huntley—L. W. Clark—D. A. Whedon—E. P. Banning—Pratt, Woodford & Co.—H. J. Little & Co.—J. Boyce—B. B. Byrne—T. H. Mudge—C. Munger—C. W. Ainsworth—H. Baker & Co.—J. Marcy—K. Hadl y—O. Huse—E. Smith—Wm. H. Foster—A. S. Pease—Williams & Loveland—A. Church—S. Pease—Williams & Loveland—A. In the village of Laurel, near Cincinnati, with a Wm. H. Foster—A. S. Pease—Williams & Loveland—A. Church—S. Prescott—Geo. Landon——S. A. Cushing—W. Cone—W. M. Morand—D. S. Batchelder, (thank you)—J. Dinsmore—Jas. Rawson—S. W. Law, (we have hid them sent again to make sure,)—A. Barnes, (we are obliged to commence your subscribers with Oct. 15.)—D. A. Whedon.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 9, by Rev. J. D. Bridge, Mr. Lewis Clark, Two more anti-renters, named Coons and Morgan. The word of the democrate at Hudson.

The Wisconsin election has terminated in favor of the democrate.

Peter C. Brooks, has given \$500 to his native town, North Yarmouth, to aid in erecting an acadamy there. The factory girls at Pittsburg were still standing out Oct. 2, and the Post says the employers will not out Cot. 2, and the Post says the employers will not attempt to increase the hours of labor, but stand on the Miller, and Miss Juia Ann Mason, both of H. Also, in Cornishville, 5th inst., in the Methodist chapel, Mr. William H. Miller, and Miss Ann Louisa Gee, both of Cornishville, Me.

The rival candidates for Mayor of Alton, in Illinois, the other day, were two editors of papers, a whig and democrat. The whig carried the day; but the democrat says he goes in for better luck next time.

They have placed a showy line of weathercocks upon the tops of the new British Houses of Parliament. Punch thinks the weathercocks within will beat them, and give them six for a start.

Advertisements.

COOKING-STOVE NOTICE.

The Baltimore American says, that in consequence of the character of the foreign news by the Cambria, the price of wheat advanced some five or six cents a bushel, and flour twelve and a half cents a barrel.

Thirty-six horses raised on Mr. Clay's farm in Kentrel, which were in New Haven the other day ready to be said to the result of the character of the foreign news by the control of the character of the chara tucky, were in New Haven the other day, ready to be transported to the West Indies. transported to the West Indies.

In Monroe, Conn., on the 1st inst., Mr. Cargill, a manufacturer, stabbed Mr. Tucker with a knife, so that he died on the 3d, because Tucker asked him for \$10 wages due his (T.'s) daughter.

Dr. Amos Parker, of Bolton is helieved to be the Dr. Amos Parker, of Bolton, is believed to be the oldest postmaster in Massachusetts, having been appointed in the year 1808.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen now lies dangerously ill at his residence in New York city.

Two hundred of the two hundred and eighty-five students at the Medical Institute in Louisville Ky, have careful assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves and Circles (Cartes Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves and Cartes (Cartes Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves and Car

elect two Representatives to the Legislature, the Whig candidates, Messrs. Barnes and Fessenden, were elected.

Nearly 200 workmen from England, reached the Iron Works at Danville, Pa., last week, where they are to be employed.

Left Y. Economy in heating apartments with coal or wood. UTTER'S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves for Parlors. Sitting Rooms, &c. &c., which is said at the patent office to be the most important discovery ever made in stoves. The patentee warrants a saving of 50 per cent. in fuel, and 100 per cent. in attending fires. The fuel is burnt on a solid iron left. plate, the only draft is at the extreme top of the stove, which piate, the only draft is at the extreme top of the stove, which is an exclusive downward draft radiating the heat down near the floor, making it perfectly comfortable to sit around and warming feet, not a particle of gas or dust can escape into the room, which remedies every objection that has ever been raised against using coal. It also ventilates the room, it being so constructed as to take the impure air from the room, as a draft for example, the interesting for 21 hours after draft for combustion, it requires no attention for 24 hours after the fire is made in the morning. Every stove will be war-The next meeting of this association will be held at Charlotte, to commence on Tuesday, the 13th day of Jan. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following are the subjects assigned:

C. C. Cone.—Shall we exchange pulpits with ministers heterodox in sentiment, and so preach as to avoid those doctrines of the Bible they reject.

B. G. Exten —Jord Massachusetts. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the property of the Bible they reject. Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos. 51 and 53 Keith — Was the moral law done away by the Gospel ? Blackstone street. (Open evenings.)

Oct. 15. 2m GARDNER CHILSON.

STEWART'S

PATENT AIR-TIGHT SUMMER AND WINTER

them in use.

COOKING STOVES. THE above Stoves have become very celebrated for their general utility in every branch of Cooking, as well as their very strict economy in the consumption of fuel, and they are always sold with the express assurance that they will be retaken and the pay refunded in every instance where they do not give perfect satisfiction. We would respectfully refer those wanting a good article in the way of a cooking stove, to the following gentlemen, whose families now have them in use.

Boston. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Charles-Rev. Dr. Sharp. " J. Shepherd,
" J. D. Bridge,
Pierpout Dr. E. Beecher. " Mr. Cozzens, Milton. Mr. Cookson, Malden. W. C. Brown, Edito Mother's Assistant. Mr. Banfield, "
Mr. Farley, E. Boston. Mr. Franklin Rand.

" S. Cushing, Cambridge. Professor Benj. Peirce, Cam-" Mr. Langworthy, Chelsea. bridge College.

The Stewart Stove took the first premium in New York

NOTICE.

The parts assigned at the last meeting were as follows:- Boston, Oct. 4, 1845.

New Reading Books. SCHOOL COMMITTEES and TEACHERS, before deciding upon the Books to be used in their Winter Schools, are respectfully requested to examine Swan's New and Improved Series of Reading Books, consisting of

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART I; THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART II; THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART III; THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL READER; THE DISTRICT SCHOOL READER. The DISTRICT SCHOOL IVEAUER.

This series, whole or in part, has been introduced, and is now used in the Public Schools of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Springfield, Worcester, Salem, Ipswich, Marblehead, Newburyport, Newbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Quincy, Stoughton, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Fairhaven, and

ony other places.

Numerous recommendations from Teachers and others, are a the hands of the publishers, but it is thought that the fact of their having been introduced into the above named places in their naving open infronced into the above named places in so short a period of time from their publication, is the pest recommendation that can be given.

School Committees and Teachers are requested to send for copies for examination, which will be furnished gratis.

CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN,

LET Machinette Street, Parter.

6t GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

No. 112, Washington Street, Boston,

SPECIAL NOTICE. SUBSCRIBERS to the GUIDE will perceive that this publication has passed into the hands of Mr. GEORGE U. RAND. The care of the GUIDE, in connection with the extensive business of Messrs. WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., was a source of inconvenience to them, while Mr. RAND, well versed in periodical business, can give his personal attention to it. Subscribers, therefore, may not only fear no evil on account of the transfer, but may be assured of the prompt delivery of the GUIDE, when due. All payments for past dues, as well as for the future, are to be made to the new publisher.

Terms, \$100 per year, in all cases in advance.

Send your orders to GEORGE C. RAND,

3 Combid.

M. R. Hopkins, Union, Me., I pkg. left at 35 Kilby St., care
Mr. Collins; Wm. Cone. N. Fairhaven, Ms., Ipkg by Hatch;
G. F. Cooledge & Bro., N. Y., a pkg. by Adams; Peter Coffin, I pkg. left at Gove, Stone & Co's.; Wm. Snell Nesburyport, Ms., I pkg by Forbes; J. M. Chadweck, Newbury, Vt.,
pkg. left at Kimbali, Jewett & Co's. 38 Mik St.; J. Griffin,
Brunswick, Mc., I pkg. by Childs; C. F. Allen, Bucksport,
Me., I pkg. by Gilman; A. Summons, New Bedford, Ms., I
pkg. by Hatch; Wm. Tarkington, Marst u's Müls, Ms., I
nkg. left on board sloop Emerald; J. C. Ricker, N. York, I
Those about to purchase, will do well to see that the

Corner of Central and William Streets,

LOWELL, MASS.

THE Subscribers having recently enlarged their store and made extensive additions to their stock would now invite the attention of the public to their 'arge and well selected assortment of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c. All articles will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston relsewhere, and ONE PRICE invariably adhered to. Sept. 4. If ADAMS & NORTH.

GEORGE F. TEBBETTS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER

SPOONS, &C.,

No. 18 Central St., nearly opposite the Post-Office, Low

N. B. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds neatly

THE DOMESTIC STOVE.

AND what Stove is that, truly, but MEARS' IMPROVE COOKING STOVE, completely domesticated in the kitchen, where it should be, to meet and relieve the want and add to the conforts of the whole family; burning wood coal, in larger or smaller quantities, as summer or winter's us may demand, but ever with due regard to the stricest principles of economy—not air-tight, and fiable to explosion. but may demand, out ever win due regard to the stricest princi-ples of economy—not air-tight, and liable to explosion, but admitting the requisite supply of oxygen to support combus-tion, and thus diffuse such degrees of heat to the several part of the Stove, as shall perform the operation of Roasting Baking. Boiling, Steaming, Toasting, Broiling, &c., in the most satisfactory manner.

In form, compact, but capacious; in appearance, neat and plain; in construction, simple, and repaired with ease. As to economy, convenience and efficacy, try and see—we prefer to own report.
by D. PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19, 20 & 22 North

Fall and Winter Arrangement

BOOTS AND SHOES THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and assures them that he still continues to keep on hand a large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shees, manufactured expressly for the retail trade.

Those in want of a first rate article, will find it for their interest to still at the

terest to call at the Old Stand, 221 Main Street,

four doors south of the United States Hotel, where may be found a nice French Calf Boot; a fine light Sewed, and prime water proof Sewed Boot; fine light Pegged, Welted, and double-soled Vamped Boots; some forty cases Calcutta and Cowhide Boots; 30 cases of Boys' and Youths' do. do.; together with a general assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Merchants in the adjoining towns, in want of good articles particularly invited to call.

HOLMAN & ELLIOTT'S HAT, CAP, FUR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY, Nos. 11 and 13 Washington St., Boston. Bosoms. SHIRTS. DRAWERS, COLLARS.

C. B. ROBBINS

SUSPENDERS,
N. B.—J. B. HOLMAN is General Agent for the sale of Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative." Great Bargains in Clothing! TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS

AS WELL AS THE NEW ENGLAND TRADE GENERALLY. THE Proprietors of the COMMERCIAL ARCADE, would call the attention of DEALE (S IN CLOTH-ING, every where, to their extensive stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, comprising every variety of GARMENTS, for every class in the community, at the very lowest rates.

Custon, Work done in the most genteel style, thorough man-ner, and on the most reasonable terms.

GOVE. STONE & CO,

Successors to GOVE, LOCKE & CO, COMMERCIAL ARCADE, No. 60 Commercial street CHAS E. SHUFF, J. D. LELAND. H. W. STONE.

a13-3m

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-

W. BREED

HOUSE.
NO. 50 BLACKSTONE STREET. F. & E. H. BRABROOK, would inform their friends and customers that they continue business at their old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOK ING-GLASSES, &c., &c. Goods packed for country to the best setting. trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, selling very May 14.

ALLEN & NOBLE, IMPORTERS OF HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from Dock Square,) Boston.

GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE. BRABROOK & PRUDEN, FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
O. 43 Blackstone. North side, upstairs, between Hanover
and Ann Sts., Boston; where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, at extremely low prices,
such as Carpets, Bureuus, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, WashStands, Toilets, Looking-Glasses, Bedsteads, Cradles, Sinks, ecretaries, &c., Feathers by the bag, Beds, Mattresses, &c.

by paying a small advance on delivery of the goods, the rechasers.

N. B. Boarding-Houses furnished at short notice. Beds and Bedsteads to let.

ti' June 18

merit the patronage of the public.

Persons whi have not the ready cash, can be accommodated

UNITED STATES CLOTHES WARE-H 'USE. WHOLESALE and Retail, 44 ANN STREET, Boston
JOSEPH & WETHERBEE have constantly on hand
a good assortment of CLOTHING, of all kinds, which they will
sell at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call, as they may always depend upon getting their clothing at fair prices. All kinds of garcut and made ... C. JOSEPH. ents cut and made at the shortest notice

N. WETHERBEE.

JOHN G. CARY,

HAS just opened the store No. 233 Washington Street,
Marlboro' Hotel Building, where he has on hand and for sale a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, all purchased by himself and warranted to be of the best materials. J. G. C. having had thirteen years experience in the Shoe

business, and intending to devote personal attention, and know no other principles in trade than those of integrity, he hopes to give satisfaction and secure permanent patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine.

JOHN G. CARY,

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION BOOK. A Sequel to the Topical Question Book. JUST published by the New England Sabbath School Union, A Practical Question Book on the various duties which we owe to God and each other, dssigned as a sequel to the Topical Question Book, with hints and anecdotes illustrative of the subject. By Rev. J. BANVARD.

This book is peculiarly timely, and fills a chasm which had

previously existed in the series of Question books already in use. It is exclusively devoted to the various duties which should be performed, and sins which should be avoided, and hence will be found an important aid in forming the characters of Sabbath school scholars. It embraces the following Honesty. Modes of Usefulness, The study of the Bible, Manner of observing the Sab- Submission Motives for observing the Re-Sabbath, The Worship of God, Public Worship, Lying. Slander, Family Worship Detraction

Profanity, Gambling, Intemperance, Duties of Citizens. **Duties to Ministers** Extravagance Duties to the Poor Prudence. Presumption, Confidence in God, Reliance on Christ, Preparation for Heaven. Industry, Improvement of Time. improvement of Time, Preparation for Heaven.

The book is topical and scriptural. Topical, because each lesson is confined to one topic, and scriptural, because each subject is illustrated and enforced by a variety of Scripture precepts and incidents. Each lesson has a number of suggestive HINTS; but these, instead of being bound together at the end of the volume, as in the Topical Question Book, are appended to the lessons to which they belong. A peculiar feature of the book is, that a variety of interesting anecdotes are appropriately introduced, in connection with the different subjects, of which the teachers can avail themselves, as additional illustrations to those contained in the Scripture references. To render the work more extensively useful, all

references. To render the work more extensively useful, all denominational peculiarities have been omitted—except that it is strictly evangelical; it can therefore be used by all evangelical Sabbath schools. Copies will be given to any one who may wish to examine it for the purpose of introducing it into a school. It for the purpose of introducing it into a school.

THE TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK on subjects connected with the Plan of Salvation, arranged in consecutive order, with Hints for the assistance of teachers; designed for Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. By Rev. Joseph Bantard, Price \$1.50 per doz., \$12.50 per hundred.

This valuable work has already passed through twenty editions, and wherever it has been used but one opinion has been expressed in regird to its merits. The perspicuous style in which it is written, and the clear and full exhibition of evangelical sentiments, (which have been too much

tion of evangelical sentiments, (which have been too much

Question Books,) have given to the Topical Question Boom an extensive and deserved popularity. BANVARD'S INFANT SERIES, for S. Schools-Part 4. 75 cts.

verlooked of late years in the preparation o

These books are highly approved for the younger classes in S Schools.

H. S. WASHBURN, AGENT.

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The above works are also for sale by WAITE, PEIRGE & CO., 1 Cornhill.

THE undersugated keep constantly on hand a general supply of HATS and CAPS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Molekin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and elvet CaPs of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which is is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps and to order, at short notice.

C. B. MASON,

No. 18 Union Street, next door to La Grange Tavern. March 26 eptf

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JUNIA CULVER died in Pomfret, Vt., Sept. 5th aged 43 years. His disease was cancerous tumors in his stomach, from which he experienced indescribable suffering for many years; but he suffered and lived, and died in the Lord. He was a mem ber of the Methodist Episcopel Church, and class leader about twelve years. N. Culver. Hanover, Sept. 27th, 1845.

GEORGE W. PUFFER died in Westminster, Aug. 21st, aged 20 years and 7 months. This dear young man, whose early departure from earth we mournfully record, passed the vale of death beloved and lamented. He was an engaging and dutiful son, a virtuous and intelligent youth, and for the last few months of his earthly existence a thoughtful and growing Christian. His sickness. of long continuance, he regarded as a mercy visit to bring him to Christ. He became a probationer to the church, received the emblems of a Savior's love with pious parents and friends, spoke many precious words of hope and assurance, and finally died in peaceful and holy triumph, saying, amid the swellings of Jordan, "Praise the Lord: I feel I am on the verge of heaven." Our hearts echo, " Praise the Lord." A golden sheaf is early gathered into the garden of the Lord. Z. B. C. D. Ashburnham, 1845.

The Christian Advocate and Journal will please copy.

Moses Pike was among the first fruits of Methodism in Salisbury, Mass.; converted under the labors of Rev. George Pickering, and more than forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Br. Pike was strongly attached to the institutions of the church; especially her intinerant ministry, and maintained his Christian profession by a well ordered life and godly conversation till his peaceful death, Sept. 1st, aged 95 years. May his numerous relatives follow him as he fol-S. S. MATHEWS. East Salisbury, Mass., Oct. 4, 1845.

ABIGAIL SKINNER died in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 14th, after a protracted illness of several weeks. She was convicted of sin most powerfully under a sermon by father Lewis Bates, which he preached on Lynn Common, nearly fifteen years ago, and shortly after found peace in believing. Since that

time, she lived a pious and consistent life. During her illness, she was much exercised in prayer, but did not enjoy any special manifestation till the day of her death. On the morning of that day, she experienced a blessed deliverance, and became exceedingly resigned and happy; and with shouts of glory, and exclamations of victory, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. A husband, with two infant children, mourns her loss. The church in South street, of which she was a member, seem disposed to heed the admonition, " Prepare to meet thy God!" C. S. MACREADING. Lynn, Oct. 1, 1845.

BETSY COULIARD died in Arousic, on the 20th September, aged 53 years. She was converted to the gospel faith about fourteen years since, under the labors of Rev. Daniel Cox. She was a fruitful member in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was mild in her deportment, retired in her habits. patient in suffering, and joyful in death. As death approached, her joys were extatic: she shouted to her reward. GEORGE PRATT.

Georgetown, Sept. 22, 1845.

SAMUEL H. JACK died at his residence in New Bedford, on the 9th day of September, in the 45th year of his age. Br. Jack has been for many vears a faithful Christian, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was brought to God under the faithful labors of a much esteemed brother, Rev. Daniel Webb, in the town of Newport, R. I. We could say many good things of Br. Jack, but we would exceed our limits. Suffice it to say, he was a good man, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. He died as the good man dieth-triumphing, through faith in Christ, over every enemy-and waved his dying hand in token of complete victory through the blood of the Lamb.

An affectionate wife and six children, with nu merous friends, mourn his exit from earth : and vet, while

Mortals cry, " A man is dead. Angels sing, "A child is born.

New Bedford, Sept. 30th. I. S. House.

Mr. Peleg Gardner, died in Castine, Sept. 10, aged 68 years and 10 months. Br. Gardner joined the Methodist Episcopal Church 25 years since, and lived a worthy member of it. So quiet and inoffensive was his life, that several intelligent citizens, who were daily conversant with him, remarked, with much feeling, that "he never had an enemy." His surviving companion informed me, that the two last years of his life, witnessed an unreserved and continued consecration of himself to God. He literally watched for the coming of his Master, though able, daily, to follow his occupation, until about one week before his death. He was taken with the typhus fever, which has been, and is still, raging to an alarming extent in this section, and died in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection. "Surely there is a reward for the

THE RUINED FAMILY.

BY WASHINGTON INVING.

The depopulating pestilence that walketh at noonday, the carnage of cruel and devastating war, exhibit their victims in a more terrible array than the exterminating drunkenness. I have seen a promising family spring from the parent trunk, and stretch abroad its populous limbs like a blossoming tree covered with green and healthy foliage. have seen the unnatural decay beginning upon the yet tender leaf, and gnawing like a worm in an unopened bud, while they dropped off one by one, and the ruined shaft stood alone, until the winds and rains of many a sorrow, laid that too in the dust. On one of those holy days, when the patriarch, rich in virtue as in years,-gathered about him the great and little ones of the flock, his sons, and his daughters, I, too, sat at the board. I pledged therein hospitable health, and expatiated with delight upon the eventful future, while the old man warmed in the genial glow of youthful enthusiasm, wiped a tear from his eye. He was happy. I met them again when the rolling year brought the festive season round. But al! was not there. The kind old man sighed as his suffused eye dwelt on the unoccupied seat. But joy came to his relief and he was happy. A parent's love knows no diminudistance, poverty,-shame, but give intensity and strength to that passion, before which ed. The board was spread but the guests came not. The man cried, "where are my children?" And echo answered, "where?" His heart broke -for they were not. Could not heaven have spared his gray hairs this affliction? Alas! the demon of drunkenness had been there. They had fallen victims to his spell. And one short month sufficed to cast the veil of oblivion over the old man's sorrow and the young ones' shame. They

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

"IF THOU WERT BY MY SIDE." The following admirable ballad was written by Bishop HEBER to his wife, while on a visit to Upper India.]

> If thou wert by my side, my love, How fast would evening fail, In green Bengala's palmy grove Listening the nightingale. If thou, my love, wert my side My children at my knee. How gaily would our pinnace glide O'er Gunga's mimic sea

I miss thee at the dawning gray, When, on our deck reclined In careless ease my limbs I lay, And woo the cooler wind. I miss thee when by Gunga's stream My twilight steps I guide; But most beneath the lamp's pale beam, I miss thee from my side

I spread my books, my pencil try The lingering noon to cheer, But miss thy kind, approving eye. Thy meek attentive ear. But when at morn and eve the star Beholds me on my knee. I feel, though thou art distant far-Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then on-then on, where duty leads, O'er broad Hindostan's suitry meads Or black Almorah's hill. That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates Nor mild Malwah detain, For sweet the bliss us both awaits By yonder western main

SCENE IN A PASTOR'S STUDY.

timid hand. It was just at this hushed twilight king brought to repentance by the personal applihour. And as I opened the door, there stood a cation of the prophet's parable. See also, in the daughter, a dear young disciple of Jesus, holding days of the Savior and his apostles, the leners, the her gray-haired father by the hand. Poor old man, blind, the dumb, those possessed with devils, &c.; for more than sixty years he had grievously sinned all proclaiming the power and utility of personal against his Maker, and feared no coming judgment. effort to save men. Scarcely once in all that time had his shadow We will now present to the reader some condarkened the house of God. But in his old age siderations respecting the manner in which this duty sovereign grace had found him out. An arrow should be performed. from the quiver of God had pierced his heart. The first step which should be taken is to settle For weeks he hid the wound from his praying the fact in the mind that it is my duty-God comnight after night upon a bed that brought no sleep about the work with a persevering purpose of to his eyelids, and sit down and rise up again and heart, confidently looking to God for direction again from his untouched food, the stubborn man when, where, and how to proceed. It would be it was, that was drinking up his spirit. Yet the whom we have an influence, as more special subgrace of a Saviour was mightier than he. The jects for our prayers and efforts, and when we do to her pleading voice a power to open the long- our labors. It was the poor widow's importunity pent heart. It was poured out in broken confes- that induced the unjust judge to grant her desire house of her pastor "It is my father," said the affectionate girl, as if we faint not."

and when I have nothing to give him but powers to pray for, but to pray with those we labor for

cheek; he wept aloud-we all wept. "Sir," he the personal efforts of those who distributed them; there, yonder, we knelt side by side, while I com- might be given.

mended the trembling sinner to the mercy of Him. Another means of carrying out the principle of while his daughter bent over him, her hands fold- which can be resorted to. In such cases, the in ed and her fast trickling tears falling on him. For dividual who writes should pray much for wisdon agony of supplication that I never heard surpassed; also do it in faith. me. I will praise him for it for ever; if He will might be resorted to so as to conceal from the sin

may do as he pleases." hushed, and when the old man arose and took his of grace; particularly such as inquiry and class seat again, the serenity of heaven was spreading meetings; and also, when it can be done prudentitself over his countenance. "I do not know what ly, to bring the sinner into the company of a few it means," said he, "my anxiety is gone, and I select Chistians who are previously made acquaint feel so peaceful." The daughter looked up inqui- ed with the circumstances, and who are prepared ringly, caught a smile of her father's face, and in to act in concert for the salvation of his soul. In the next moment was in his bosom, sobbing as if some cases, it would not be best to have the sinne her heart would break in the excess of her joy, know of such a meeting on his account; and in Wonderfully did her sobs and broken thanks other cases, it would be decidedly wrong not to chime in with the angels' song of gladness over let him know it. the sinner that repenteth. The birth-place of that Another indirect way to get access to the caresoul will never be forgotten.

of her dying hour, and when her eye was filled When this is done, it will be an easy matter to be with visions of eternal bliss, turned back to speak come a blessing to their souls. For instance, it of the time when she knelt down weeping there we befriend an individual after he has treated us and arose singing. "'Twas there I found hope in ill; or if in adverse scenes we visit, relieve, and Christ, that is my anchor now. Tell my dear do him good, there is almost a certainty of getting pastor, that when I was dving I thanked him for at his heart for the accomplishing of his soul's sal leading me to the Savior, and will thank him vation. We cannot be too kind or too patient again when I meet him in glory. Bid him be with sinners. A self possession is very essential faithful, and there will be many more to welcome We must guard against a barsh or hasty spirit. him there, when his work is done." She smiled The moment our passions become excited, we are farewell, stepped into the cold river, and was soon stripped of our power. We should also avoid all lost to sight among the glories which "eye hath injudicious arts and expressions, remembering that not seen, ear hath not heard, nor hath it entered every act and every word makes an impression fo into the heart of man to conceive."-Chn. Par. eternity. As one drop of water falling on the

A MOTHER'S FAITH AND LOVE.

At length, on the third day, when the bloody procession was over, Leclerc was made to stop at the usual place of execution. The executioner prepared the fire, heated the iron which was to sear the flesh of the minister of the gospel, and

demand instant punishment; but that Christian as yourself, and prove, in this way, your faith by He was, doubtless, the mysterious stranger who mother had struck powerless the hearts of priests and soldiers. Their fury was restrained by a mightier arm than theirs. The crowd falling back and making way for her, allowed the mother to regain, with faltering step, her humble dwelling. Monks, and even the town sergeants themselves, gazed on her without moving; "not one of her enemies," says Beza, "dared put forth his hand against her."-D'Aubigne.

PERSONAL EFFORT.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

FACTS SHOWING THE UTILITY OF PERSONAL EFFORT.

It is a fact worthy of consideration, that the blessed Savior, his apostles, and all the primitive saints, were pre-eminently devoted to personal efforts for the salvation of individuals. The gospel, in its early history was promulgated chiefly in this way. Through the personal effort of Philip, the Ethiopian eunuch embraced Christianity. By the same principle, the woman of Samaria brought many persons to the Savior. That eminent apostle, Peter, was saved through the personal effort of his brother Andrew, and Andrew himself was saved through this means by John the Baptist. The great Apostle Paul was very successful and diligent in this method of labor. He ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears, and this he did from house to house. From Genesis to Revelation, we may trace the power and utility of this mode of usefulness. Those who were benefited, hesitated not to proclaim to the world the power and goodness of God who thus owned and blessed the efforts of his servants. Behold the Assyrian general renouncing his idolatry, and through him many more, who had been made acquainted with the true God through the personal I am thinking now of that gentle tap from a effort of the little captive maid. See also Israel's

wife and children. And although he would toss mands it, and it must be done. Let us then set would not confess, that the arrow of the Almighty well to select some particular individuals, over quick eye of his daughter was upon him; her so, we should be determined not to give them up, tears and her pleadings followed him. God gave till their death or their salvation puts an end to sious of guilt and pleas for mercy. And then, There are few sinners that can hold out against with what sweet persuasion she drew him to the such persevering faithfulness. We have also the blessed promise that "in due season we shall reap

she entered my study that evening; "he's come to Particular effort must not take the place of senask you if he can find a Savior. Speak, father, eral effort, however. The soul who would labor do, and tell him all about it." "O, sir," exclaimed successfully must be always ready to act. A the sobbing old man, "I am the most miserable studied word spoken in the right spirit to a cold sinner-1 am just ready to perish-1 would give professor, or the careless sinner, and backed with all the world for a Savior-but I don't deserve a fervent mental application for the Holy Spirit's one." "He is nigh," I replied, "unto all them energy to attend it will be felt-yea, remembered that call upon Him; He will hear their cry." "But too, when a long conversation would be forgotten. aloud victory over the terrors of death, and went I don't know how to go to him." "Go tell him Let us, in imagination, place ourselves at the bar just what you have told me. That you are a most of God, and then ask ourselves how we should miserable sinner, just ready to perish, and that you treat the perishing sinner. We should be likely deserve to perish. Tell Him that His atoning to speak and act as though we meant something. Acknowl- Generally a word or two is better than a le edge that if ever you are saved, the glory of your versation; but it is not always the case. When salvation must be all his; but if you perish, the circumstances require much conversation, there blame will be all your own." "But will He save should also be more or less prayer. Indeed every me, after I have lived so long in sin against Him, suitable opportunity should be embraced not only

and faculties worn out in the service of the world?" Another means to do good is by loaning and "Hear Him saying, 'Him that cometh unto me, I giving good books and tracts. Those who receive will in no wise cast out. Ask and it shall be given them at our hand should be made to feel that we you; seek and you shall find.' O go to Him. have a definite object in view in presenting or Cast yourself upon the love which brought Him loaning them. It is doubtless much the most usedown to die for you, and though your sins be as ful way to loan, instead of giving, books, as more scarlet, they shall be white as snow," "Do, do, opportunities are afforded for conversation and father," interrupted the daughter, grasping his hand, prayer. It is stated in the Memoirs of Harlan and turning to him an eye floating in tenderness. Page, that within the year 1832, in the fourteenth The old man was overcome, his head sunk upon ward of the city of New York, there were thirty-four his daughter's bosom, his gray hairs were on her conversions attributed to the influence of tracts and cried, "will you pray for me?" "Yes, but it is and that nearly all these conversions were cases you who are to repent; it is you who are to cast of persons who were scarcely reached by any other yourself upon sovereign mercy for help." It was means of grace. Many other facts of this nature

who alone forgiveth sins. At my request he fol- personal effort is that of letter writing; correslowed me in prayer. He was bowed to the very pondence, in this way, may often be had where floor in the earnestness and lowliness of his plea there is no other means, except secret prayer, nearly ten minutes he breathed for mercy with an to direct in the matter and manner, and he should

then, as if in despair of all further effort, exclaimed. There are numerous indirect ways in which the there-I can do no more-if Jesus will save salvation of souls may be effected. Some of them not, I will never blame him. He must do as he ner our object, which, if he knew of, we should pleases," After a moment's pause he added-"He not always be successful in effecting. One way we would suggest, is to induce such as we can to The struggle was over, the storm of feeling was place themselves under the influence of the means

less is to do them good in a temporal point of Nor will she forget it, who from the triumphs view, if possible, in order to gain their affections smooth bosom of the ocean produces a circle which expands till it is lost in immensity, so may a word fitly spoken, or a well directed effort set in motion a train of impressions and influences that will honor God and bless immortal spirits for ever and ever.

· How careful then ought I to live

With what religious fear." Finally, the most effectual means for account approaching him, branded him as a heretic on the plishing the salvation of souls is faith in God. In forehead. Just then a shrick was uttered-but it this lies our strength, and in this is the secret of all others dissolve and melt away. Another claps- came not from the martyr. His mother, a witness our success. As a door hangs and moves on the of the dreadful sight, wrung with anguish, endured hinge, so let us work and rest on God. Christia a violent struggle between the enthusiasm of faith reader, has it been the daily prayer and labor of and maternal feelings; but her faith overcame, your life to lead sinners to Christ? If so, go or and she exclaimed in a voice that made the adver- be diligent; the time is short in which you ca saries tremble, "Glory be to Jesus Christ and his engage in this hallowed work. But if you hav witnesses." Thus did this French woman of the never yet been a faithful and systematic laborer is sixteenth century have respect to the word of the the vineyard of the Lord, beware lest the blood of Son of God-" Whosoever leveth his son more souls be found in your skirts. Arise, and with than me, is not worthy of me." So daring a purpose of heart make your own calling and elecourage at such a moment, might have seemed to tion sure by showing that you love your neighbor

your works. The great day of retribution is be- dropped with tears the handful of earth on the fore you. It will be known then whether you have coffin. He had murdered one who was dear to gathered with Christ, or scattered abroad.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the London Amulet,

STANZAS.

"THEY THAT SEEK ME EARLY SHALL FIND ME."

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest. Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze: Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest. And Joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy ways. Come, while sweet thoughts like summer buds unfolding,

Waken rich feelings in the careless breast-While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is holding. Come, and secure interminable rest. Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,

Pleasure will fold her wing, and friend and lover Will to the embraces of the worm have gone. Those who now love thee, will have passed for ever Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee; Thou wilt need balm to heal the spirit's fever

As thy sick heart broods over years to be

And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown;

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing; Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing die : Ere the gay spell which earth is round thee throwing, Fade like the crimson from a sunset sky Life hath but shadows, save a promise given, Which lights up sorrow with a fadeless ray:

Come, turn thy spirit from the world away. Then will the shadows of this brief existence Seem airy nothings to thine ardent soul; And shining brightly in the forward distance Will, of thy patient race appear the goal!

Come touch the scentre-with a hone in heave

Home of the weary! where, in peace reposing The spirit lingers in unclouded bliss; While o'er their dust the curtained grave is closing,

Who would not EARLY, choose a lot like this? THE BANDIT OF THE ALPS.

FROM THE ROSETTE, AN ANNUAL BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.

We travelled slowly up a winding road of the Alps, penitently returned and confessed my folly.

template the romantic scenery around us. Mighty dations on travellers. themselves in the darkness below.

speed for the village; but as we had a carriage, "These ten years have been crowded with perils all that seemed to detract from your statue-1 c self to the dead man, taking even his coat and ber has been replaced by others.

vest, and abusing the corpse with blows and kicks. "Such has been this miserable life, which I citement by the news, But none dared venture that the paths of virtue.

night in pursuit of the robbers.

took up a handful of earth, and dropped it on the earth, overwhelmed with wretchedness; and my tones of melting anguish. This circumstance ex- guised myself, and witnessed his burial the next) he would be equally great in any branch of the stranger had departed on horseback from the ry, to mourn away my days in anguish. I ac-

the highwaymen. His detection arose from a compelled me to make this confession, and render handkerchief found upon his person, which bore my life to the justice of the laws." my own name, and which he had taken from me The wretched man was tried and executed. at the time of the assault on the road. The evi- Such is the terrible result of vice. Disobedience dence was clear and he confessed his crime. This to his parents was the first step in this man's caman stated before the magistrate, that, on completing the robbery, they rode off with their booty the first crime, for you cannot predict whither i in great hilarity, to their usual resort in the moun-will lead. Ever remember that there is no safet tains. Here they possessed, concealed in a cavern, but in strict virtue; and in that there is not only considerable property and stores, including plenty safety, but true happiness. of wine. On arriving at the cavern, it was proposed, before examining the gains of the evening, to refresh themselves, and celebrate their succes by drinking.

A fire was kindled, wine was brought out, and ongratulations and toasts were passing round, when their chief, who was taking from his pockets the case that they live to the common age of man and examining with great glee the rings, watch, &c., of the murdered man, suddenly rose up, shricked, and threw himself on the ground, terrified exercise is united with close study, a man may and fainting. The robbers were alarmed, ran to lengthen his days to a good old age. It is the disthe prostrate man and raised him up. In his hand, regard of what produces ill health and endangers which was stiff and cold, they found a miniature, and their astonishment was increased when they noticed that it was a likeness of himself! On the back of the case was the inscription, in French, was his own Christian name. He slept none dur- thirty-two; Butler at the age of sixty-eight. ing the night, but wept and groaned with anguish; before dawn he called around him his associates, the age of fifty-five; Cowper at the age of sixtyresigned his command to his lieutenant, and told nine; Camoens at the age of fifty five; Carter at them he could serve them no more, for his spirit the age of forty-two. was broken for ever. Disguising himself in clothes plundered from former travellers, and taking a age of fifty-six. quantity of money and jewels, a part of his accumulated stores of booty, he mounted his horse and

him in his better days; the horrible fact bad been disclosed to him by his own features on the miniature, and his "spirit was broken for ever."

But this is not all of the terrible tale. In two months after, one of the inmates of a monastery in the adjacent regions of Savoy, made disclosures that filled the neighborhood with consternation. He sent for a magistrate, and made a confession in substance as follows:

"I was born and spent my youth near Lyons,

France. My father was a good but severe man my own disposition was wilful and ungovernable. He chastised me often, but only thereby alienated my regard from him. My whole youth was thus spent in hostility to my parent, Alas! had I obeyed him, how different would have been my fate! Disobedience to my parents was my first crime, and the cause of all the others which have stained my miserable life, and now darken, as in night, all my hopes. My father, when he found that severe treatment could not reclaim me, tried the influence of kindness. He made me most enticing offers if I would become industrious and enter into business; but in the obstinate resentment of my heart, I refused and scorned his generosity. He gave up all hope, and treated me afterwards as an incumbrance on the family. I had a brother,-one whose heart was the most generous and noble I have ever known. In all my perversity he treated me kindly; when others considered me a reprobate, he clung to me and endeavored to reclaim me. Through my childhood and youth he alone seemed to sympathize with my wretchedness. He suffered many things by my conduct, but never complained. Alas! his image is now associated with the sweetest and the most terrible hours of criticism of others with composure, but to pass

"At last I became impatient of the restraints of my father's house, and resolved to leave it. I kept no common ordeal. my design a secret. Before the week fixed for my departure. I went to Lyons, and had a miniature hkeness of myself taken by the best artist I could haughty—his chest large —his head grand and find. Having packed my clothes and other necessary provisions, I rose one morning before day, and leaving the miniature on the table in my brother's ing loosely over his shoulders, and his walk was leaving the miniature on the table in my brother's chamber, with a letter requesting him to wear it as full of majesty and simplicity. He was the very a memento of my affection, departed for ever from the home of my childhood; a rash step, which has led met him on the desert. I had never seen any like me to crime, and despair, and death.

"I went to Marseilles. For a few weeks I thought myself happy in my new liberty; but as my means began to fail, and the novelty of the city I was journeying from Geneva, in Switzerland, to grow tame, I felt that I had erred, and was wan across the Alps, for Italy. In the carriage were during from happiness rather than to it. Several three gentlemen besides myself, one of them an times I thought of returning, but my pride revolted intelligent Frenchman, from the neighborhood of at such a humiliation, as I considered it, and I des-Lyons, who was going to Italy for the improve- perately determined to see my father no more. Ah, ment of his health, which appeared very feeble. much misery should I have escaped, had I but

during the day, relieving the tediousness of our "When my money was exhausted, I took another progress by entertaining conversation and delight- step in crime. I stole from the pockets of a felful views of the sublime scenery of the country. low lodger; the crime was discovered, and I was grand a head before '-a greater compliance Mont Blanc was frequently in sight, with its triple cast into prison. During my imprisonment 1 was snow-peaks; below us the vineyards, the lakes, associated with criminals of the worst characterthe Swiss cottages and the herds, formed a pic-thieves, robbers, and murderers. They beguited ture of rural beauty, while above, winter, with its the dreary days with stories of their adventures, glaciers and immense fields of snow, seemed to and by these I was led to associate ideas of rolook down as if charmed and delayed by the smil-mance and pleasure with a life of crime. I imbibed their guilty sentiments, and formed with them plans attentively, and turned it round several times of It was our design to reach by night a village far of future robbery. A number of us banded toup among the mountains; but when we were yet gether, resolved to break from the prison, escape to ing, are placed, to be made to turn cash. With a few miles from it, we paused a moment to con- the mountains of the Cevennes, and live by depre- out saying, 'By your leave, sir,' he took out a large

peaks seemed to pierce the sky, and a rosy bue "The captainship of this band was to be given glowed in the twilight on their icy sides; deep to the one who should be the boldest in escaping, chasms and gorges were all around us, their depths and first out of prison. The honor, as it was called, dark as midnight, while several narrow streams fell to me. We escaped safely, and I have continwere leaping down the mountain-side and losing ued for ten years to lead the nurderous band in its course of crime. Long since all my romantic fan-cies have faded away. I have found it a life of nounced.' He then appeared to have done. dashing out of a narrow gorge, and rushing to-known to the government as a highwayman, I wards us. Our driver knew the character of these could not brave the mortification and danger of remen, and, hallooing with terror, drove on with all turning to my home, or a different course of life.

and our pursuers were on horseback, they soon and anxieties. Sometimes we have been in ex- see nothing else.' When he was about leaving overtook us. They fired at our horses, and killed treme want, and suffered with hunger and cold and told him I expected to come to Rome during one of them. At this moment we leaped out of wet. In sickness, we have been unable, from fear winter, and I should esteem it a great honor the carriage in haste, scarcely knowing what course of detection, to place ourselves where we could to pursue; but, being surrounded, and most of us have the aid of physicians and nurses. Often we armed, we all yielded immediately, except the have been pursued by the officers of justice, and French gentleman from Lyons, who was struggling night and day been haunted with thoughts of the with the robber that had taken him in charge, disgraceful death of the scaffold. To these have when one, who seemed to be the leader of the been added indescribable sufferings from our mutuband, (after distributing two of his men to each of al jealousies, and remorse at our terrible crimes. us,) approached him with frightful menaces. The Pursued by the police, we have been driven from traveller lifted his pistol, as if desperately deter- the Cevennes to the Pyrenees, and back again to who accompanied Thorwaldsen on the occnined not to be subdued, but the incensed bandit the Alps, and down to the Apennines. Four of shot him down instantly. They then proceeded to our first band have fallen under the hand of the interesting part of the story. I am infor rob us of all our money, watches, and the lighter executioner, and three have died of wounds re-The leader confined him- ceived in struggles with our victims; but the num-

When they had satisfied themselves that nothing dreamed was to be one of romantic adventure. of much value remained, they passed rapidly into Ah! I would warn the young against such impresthe gorge whence they had come upon us, and dissions. I would rather be a serf-toiling, trodden appeared in the mountains. Composing ourselves upon, and yet virtuous, than command in such a as well as we could, and placing the dead man in life of ruffianship and wretchedness. Often did I the carriage, we rode on to the village with our feel this; but, alas! I had become involved in it, single horse. The villagers were thrown into ex- and thought I could find no safe way back again to greatest earnestness, "I can't make such

"Two months ago, we attacked a travelling com-Having been robbed of our clothes and all our pany on a road of the Alps. One of them remoney, we were under the necessity of returning sisted bravely. I shot him down and robbed his to Geneva before we could resume the journey, but person. We returned to our place of concealment, we tarried during the next day to bury our mur- and, amidst carousals around our fire, I took from dered fellow traveller in the village churchyard. | my pocket the watch and other articles which I had While our little company and a throng of villa- rifled from my victim, when, horrible thought! ters were standing around the grave, a stranger, among them I found the miniature I had given my with a countenance full of wretchedness and grief, brother! I had murdered him! I sunk on the coffin in the grave, exclaiming, "Alas! alas!" in writhing spirit has known no rest since. I discited much attention, but of course no suspicion. day in a neighboring village, and flying thence, No one, therefore, interrupted the ceremonies by pursued by remorse, came to this place, and, with inquiring what it meant, and before they were over, what treasure I could bring, entered this monasteknowledged all to my confessor, but could not find The next day this mystery was explained. A relief. Two months have passed, and my horrors man was apprehended in another village as one of of mind allowing me no rest, day or night, have

LIVES OF POETS.

Are poets destined to a long life? It is rarely although instances are on record, where they have lived to fourscore years and upwards. If manual life, that cuts down so many talented men in the flower of their days.

Ariosto died at the age of fifty-nine. Burns died at the age of thirty-eight; Byron "Jean an Jaques,"-"from John to James." John at the age of thirty-six; Brainerd at the age of Cowley died at the age of forty-nine; Collins at

Dryden died at the age of seventy; Dante at the

Fessenden died at the age of sixty-six. Goldsmith died at the age of forty-four; Gray at the age of fifty-seven.

Hogg died at the age of sixty-three; Henthe age of forty-five.

Logan died at the age of forty. Milton died at the age of sixty-six; Metat the age of eighty-four; Mellen at the age of h four; Moore at the age of eighty-hine,

Pope died at the age of fifty-six; Petrarel, age of sixty-eight; Pollok at the age of twenty Rockwell died at the age of twenty-forg Shenstone died at the age of fifty; Spens

the age of forty-six: Scott at the age of sixty-o Thompson died at the age of forty-eight. T died at the age of fifty-two. White died at the age of twenty-one; Watts

the age of seventy-five; Wordsworth at the about sixty.

Young died at the age of eighty-four,

POWERS, THE SCILPTOR.

An account of Thorwaldsen's visit to the, of our countryman, Powers, at Florence, is in the last number of the American Review writer of the article in which the account is

cluded, gives it in the words of Powers himse "Just before the clay model of Eve was donreceived the honor of a visit from the great Ti waldsen. He was passing through Florence on journey to Rome—he had but a short time spend, and this he wished to pass with his friends but being strongly urged by a gentleman who has often been at my studio, he consented to drop a for a moment. The first intimation 1 had of 1 visit was from a servant, who came lastily into m studio, and announced that Thorwaldsen was the door, and begged permission to come in. This was a critical moment—I could bear the gaze and the scrutiny of such a man, for whom I had greater veneration than for any crist living, it was

"Presently be came lumbering in—the Patrage of Sculptors! His air was confident, but no square, but he had a look of great behevolence and intelligence. His long gray locks were float man I should have taken for Thorwaldsen, had I ness of him-but I had pictured just such a man

"He uncovered his head, and bowed in the most respectful manner, and only put on his hat after my repeated solicitations. He said he was very sorry to disturb me, for he found me at work, replied, of course, as an humble disciple in the art might; but what I said on that occasion is a matter of little importance. He east an eye over the studio, and the first thing that seemed to arrest his attention was a bust of Mr. Webster. He examined it with great attention, and as he did so he stood back a few steps from it, and again taking off his hat, he declared with surprise, I herer saw so orator, as it was right, than to the artist for there is nothing of mine about it. He then stood before General Jackson, which bust he regarded with as much satisfaction, apparently, as Webster's, After examining most of the busts, I took him behind the screen to see the Eve. He examined it very piece of clay from a portion of the hair with I fingers, 'now I see the flesh under it, and ca trace a connection of the parts of the shoulders He touched the hair in another place, and I get glimpse of this contour,' pointing it out. The coming down, he made a mark on one of cisms, and begged he would speak freely, and now felt, to have him go on. 'I have pointed o could be allowed to take his bust. He kindly of descended to say, he would do so with unfei satisfaction. He then expressed very warms pleasure and surprise he had felt during his v and wishing me all the success 1 desired, he v cordially pressed my hand and took his leave."

I have heard this visit related by a friend, heard a minute account of it from the gentle Mr. P. has, in this conversation, withheld the (from the source above alluded to.) that Thory sen felt reluctant to go to Powers' studio on cause he was pressed for time; and he gay an important visit in order to make this. He a great desire to see the works of an artist was already eclipsing most sculptors of his t During the interview, which lasted much le than he intended, he expressed the warmes miration of all Powers' works But who drove off in his carriage, he exclaimed with and I never before saw a man that could, no believe he ever had an equal in that departs the art. I esteem Mr. Powers not only the sculptor of his age, but the greatest since Mic Angelo. He will form a school of his own, w will be a new era in the art." These set he often expressed afterwards on several sions, particularly in Rome, where he of use of the singular declaration, that " Mr. Powas without a rival in modern times, exc Michael Angelo; that no ancient or modern age, had ever made such busts; and he la

When Powers raised the curtain that co the Eve, he felt, that in justice to himself, he to say that this was his first attempt at a and it was not yet finished. Thorwaldsen re-"You say, sir, it is your first statue-aby man might be proud of it as his last."

(F As Powers is a native of Vermont wi contrive to order from him a statue, or, if more, a Bust of Washington, for on House. In the present state of feelings parties about finances, it is hardly to be exthat the Legislature will do such a thing: h there not those who would gladly subscrib necessary sum for such an object? The BUST OF WASHINGTON in the world, by a nativ Vermont,-wouldn't that be a glorious object one of the Legislative Halls! - Vt. Chronicle.

Colbert, the famous French minister, almost sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Tellier, the Chancellor of France, learnt merely for an amusement, to dispute with grand-children.

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